

كذبا من الأصل

Rhodesia Africans unite after collapse of talks

The four Rhodesian nationalist movements merged forces in Lusaka yesterday, saying an armed struggle for liberation was "inevitable". But hopes still remained that an initiative for a settlement had been lost.

The tough bargaining ahead and by no means an end of the attempt for détente. Mr Ian Smith plans to renew contact with President Kaunda soon.

Armed struggle 'inevitable'

Our Correspondent
Lusaka, Dec 8
The four nationalist movements in Rhodesia are uniting to form a single body. They signed an agreement to that effect in Lusaka yesterday. This is the first time since the Rhodesian nationalist movements split into four groups in 1969 that they have been united in a common front.

talks that might have led to a ceasefire of the guerrilla war. Sources close to the Rhodesian Government say there is no suggestion whatsoever that the failure of the talks after a meeting between Rhodesian officials and nationalist leaders is the end of the détente and settlement exercise. The white Rhodesians believe this marks the end of the first round and although Mr Smith is disappointed he is not depressed by the dramatic turn of events.



A Greek Cypriot woman kisses Archbishop Makarios's hand after morning service in Nicosia cathedral yesterday. Report, page 6

Greeks vote against return of the king

From Mario Modiano
Athens, Dec 8
Crowds carrying Greek flags and green banners converged on the Constitution Square tonight to cheer, dance and celebrate as the first results of the plebiscite showed that the voters had opted for a republic and that King Constantine had lost his throne.

Militants try to keep bread strike going

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
A rank-and-file revolt among militant bakery workers to protest at their union executive's acceptance of an arbitration award yesterday posed a new threat to bread supplies.

Wilson speech raises hopes of Paris summit talks success

By David Spauler
Diplomatic Correspondent
On the threshold of the EEC summit meeting, which opens in Paris today, Mr Wilson has said that he will recommend that Britain stays in the Community if it gets the right terms. This move on the diplomatic chessboard ought to guarantee, so far as Britain is concerned, that the summit meeting is a success.

Vorster plea for new contacts

Michael Kolpe
Lusaka, Dec 8
The South African Minister today lent his voice to the view that hopes of a complete and speedy solution, Rhodesia, said, had adopted a very realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout had fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments.

insisting on "immediate" majority rule that caused the collapse of the talks. Another version is that President Nyerere adopted a militant, uncompromising stand because his country would lose the benefits of the Tanzania rail link with Zambia if détente was reached.

Eleven in court today on Guildford bombs charges

By Clive Borrell
Two women are to appear with nine men at Guildford magistrates' court today in connection with bomb explosions at two of the town's public houses eight weeks ago in which five people were killed and 65 injured.

Two more men appeal against deportation

By Staff Reporters
The number of suspected IRA men who have appealed against Government orders for sending them back to Ireland has risen to three.

Recommendation likely on keeping Britain in EEC

By Geoffrey Smith
The general reaction to Mr Wilson's speech in political circles in London yesterday was that it had made it rather more likely that he would recommend Britain's remaining a member of the EEC.

SHARE EXCHANGE MAKES EVEN MORE SENSE NOW

If you hold shares in any quoted company now could be a very good time to switch out of them into a Barclays Unicorn unit trust.

Motorcycle takeover ending NVT

Nationalization of Britain's motor cycle touring industry may be necessary following a decision by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Rooker, Secretary of State for Industry, to accept a £8m offer of financial Norton Villiers Triumph.

Caution on top pay rises

Some senior civil servants may be asked to accept smaller pay increases than the 20 per cent recommended by the Boyle report.

PLO to try hijackers

The four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC 10 airliner to Tunis last month were yesterday reported to be in the custody of the PLO in Cairo.

Concessions in Paris

Mr Brezhnev returned to Moscow from his Paris talks having secured President Giscard d'Estaing's agreement that the final phase of the conference on European security and cooperation should be held next year in Helsinki.

Arts initiative may be new initiative

Initiatives concerning the arts were announced at the weekend. A general inquiry into the next 10 years was announced by the Secretary of State for Culture, Mr Kenneth Clarke.

Energy terms today

Motorists, shops and offices are expected as prime targets for the Government's energy savings campaign out today. A new 60 mph limit on non-motorways is believed likely.

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HOME NEWS

Top civil servants may be asked to accept pay rises below 20%

By Maurice Corina. Industrial Editor. Although the Prime Minister is unlikely to delay publication of a report recommending substantial improvements to the remuneration of top public servants, Mr Wilson may ask some, such as heads of nationalized enterprises, to accept more modest pay rises.

seems to be that the report can be accepted in principle, but in view of the economic circumstances implementation might be delayed in most cases. At present the head of the home Civil Service, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, and the Secretary to the Cabinet receive £17,350. This compares with £28,100 a year paid to the chairman of the British Steel Corporation and £23,100 to the heads of other large state enterprises.

servants received rises averaging £350 a year, taking effect from January 1 next, or where applicable from dates 12 months after the effective dates of the last recommended increases. However, they were assured that a more fundamental review of pay structures, delayed by past counter-inflation policies, would be completed by the end of this year.

SDLP may ease Irish Council campaign

From Robert Fisk. Belfast. While political parties in Northern Ireland have been preparing for the elections to the Ulster Convention, the Social Democratic and Labour Party is to consider whether there should be less emphasis on the Irish dimension, the policy which it has supported, to the anger of "loyalists", for more than two years.

Delegates to the SDLP's annual conference in Belfast next month are to be asked to consider a motion from the North Belfast branch that they should spend less time arguing about a future Council of Ireland and more on local political cooperation. What that means is that a number of rank and file SDLP members believe their aspirations for a united Ireland must be further submerged in view of the distrust and dislike which that has engendered among many Unionists.

Eire may try people for murders in England

From George Clark. Political Correspondent. Dublin. The Government of the Irish Republic would be prepared to extend to the whole of the United Kingdom the scope of its anti-terrorist Bill, which now provides for the trial in the republic of offences, including murder, committed in Northern Ireland, ministers made clear in Dublin yesterday.

The jurisdiction Bill covers murder, manslaughter, arson, hijacking of aircraft, ships and cars, wounding with intent and causing grievous bodily harm, causing explosions, the possession and making of explosives, robbery and burglary, and offences connected with firearms.

represented if he decides to be present he would be taken in custody to Northern Ireland and while in custody there he would, under the law to be enacted at Westminster, be guaranteed absolute immunity in respect of any other matter arising before his arrival.

Earlier it had been stated that consideration of the Bill by the Dail would be delayed, probably until after Christmas. The Criminal Law Jurisdiction Bill was due to come before the Dail on Wednesday, but the debate has been postponed so that MPs can discuss as a matter of urgency the increase in the price of petrol.

Following directly from the agreement reached at the Sunningdale conference, the new legislation was specifically proposed to deal with the situation in Ireland. In the republic there is a wider interpretation of what is a "political offence" which means that it is more difficult to obtain an extradition order against someone who may be accused of an offence in Northern Ireland or Great Britain and who claims that he was politically motivated.

Section 12 makes provision for courts in Northern Ireland to obtain evidence in the republic for use at trials for similar offences committed in the South. One example would be if bombs were set off in the Republic by Protestant extremists from the North who escaped back into Ulster.

But under the new legislation, where the person is not extradited and yet there is evidence of crime against him, he will stand trial before the Special Criminal Court. Section 11 of the Bill makes provision for evidence to be taken in Ulster for use in trials before the special criminal court in the republic for extra-territorial offences. In Ulster the evidence would be taken by a judge of the Northern Ireland High Court in the presence of the members of the special criminal court from the republic.

There could be delays if the Bill has to be referred to the Supreme Court for a decision on this point. Ministers of the Irish Government said yesterday they believed the Bill is in order, since a legal commission, including two senior judges of the Supreme Court, has said the measure does not infringe the constitution.

Equally, the Irish Government is not optimistic about the ability of the new convention providing an opportunity power-sharing. It is openly in Dublin that the British Government ought to state firmly in advance of an election that this is what is expected. One possible "reprisal" could be a threat by the Government to withdraw security forces if the new convention refused to accommodate the minority. This would be regarded by the Irish Government as a disaster, yet Dublin is not known for growing pre on the Labour Government; a declaration that there was a phased withdrawal of troops power-sharing is not achieved.

"Before we go any further..."

Let's think we should get some expert advice. After all, there's a lot of money tied up in that site of ours and firming can be so important these days. We really ought to find out the way the market is going to develop. Why don't we call those Barrington Laurance people? They advise some of the most successful firms in the country.



Barrington Laurance. Sir John told Dr Page yesterday.

Fund inquiry plea rejected

The Prime Minister has rejected a request for an investigation by the Charity Commissioners into discrepancies in the accounts of the Bangladesh Fund, of which Mr John Stonehouse, the missing MP, was a director. The request was rejected on the ground that the fund was never a charity.

Popular series

A New York television syndicate has bought a second series of Granada Television's series, A Family at War, because the first was so popular. The exhibition, in aid of the Corrymeela Venture, an ecumenical group working for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland, included 12 paintings from Corrymeela youth groups in Belfast.

'Bully boy' painted by Belfast child banned

By a Staff Reporter. A stark painting of a British soldier drawing a gun on a Belfast crowd, bearing the caption, "Resist the British bully boys," has been removed from an exhibition of children's paintings in the hall of St Matthew's Church, Bayswater, London, after complaints to the vicar.



The Painting which was removed after complaints.

Mr Prentice attacks disrespect for law

Respect for the law dropped and the bombin Birmingham and elsewhere synonimous with a more realistic, Mr Prentice, Sec of State for Education Science, told a Fabian and in Sunderland on Saturday. Mr Prentice said: "Pe we are all to blame for Certainly those of us in life have a special duty to clear support to the ru law. The Labour Party once see a bad example week. The debates on Cross and the Shrew pickets were deplorable. In contrast, Mr Prentice working-class people, esp the poorest and weakest bers of society were partic vulnerable. "When I meet old ag sioners in my constituency are afraid to open their at night in case the mugged for the coner their handbags, I get i ngly angry with le intellectuals who defen breaking on the basis of dated class war theorie

Power-sharing not dead letter, Fabian says

By Our Political Staff. The collapse of the first power-sharing Executive in Northern Ireland last May not only required the British Labour Government to think again about Ulster, but has also given it the opportunity to develop its own specific approach, Mr David Bleakley, a former Northern Ireland Minister of Community Relations and a Labour member of the Northern Ireland Assembly, argues in a Fabian pamphlet, Crisis in Ireland, published yesterday. The immediate problem is the pacification of Ulster, not the development of any "Irish dimension". He believes that the principle of power-sharing has not been destroyed with the ill-starred Executive. "There is", he says, "widespread support for the belief that some form of partnership must develop, since no political system can survive in the province unless it has general acceptance throughout the community."

Climber killed and 10 rescued in Snowdonia

Weekend climbing-club expeditions to the Ogwen Valley of Snowdonia resulted in one man being killed and 10 saved in a series of rescue operations which did not end until 5.15 am yesterday. The climber who was killed was Mr Leonard Staples, aged 45, of Hargrave, near Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, who plunged 70ft on the Idwal Slabs. A boy of 14 who was with him and was anchored to the cliff was pulled to safety. More than 20 members of the Ogwen Valley mountain rescue organization were called out later in darkness to lead to safety two men from Wellingborough and three men from King's College, London, climbing club who were on the east face of Tryfan. All were unhurt.

Maternity unit Christmas closure 'could kill baby'

A gynaecologist said yesterday that if certain hospitals go ahead with plans to close their maternity units for Christmas and ask mothers to have their babies induced before the holiday, a baby's death could result. Dr William Liston, of Aberdeen University, said the plan was crazy, very selfish and very wrong. He said: "Induced babies can be born quite a bit prematurely and sometimes they die. It is rare, but it does happen." One of the major problems was that the mother and doctor could easily get the arrival date wrong. Induction was not quite as safe as natural childbirth for mothers or babies. Dr John Kelly, a consultant obstetrician and senior lecturer at Birmingham University, said that if an induced woman overstimulated her child suffer brain damage. "Contractions are too strong child will lack oxygen period and this can cause age to the brain. "There must be some caution to justify inducing the Christmas holiday is complication. If hospitals have enough staff, they send their patients else! find the staff?" Mr Raymond Colmao, of the National Childbirth Trust, said: "The crux of the is that hospitals are inte with the personal freedom family." The hospitals become going against the best of medicine in not putting patients first. "We are them to question their a

Inquiry says drink is a problem on trawlers

Charges of drunkenness against a trawler master were found not proven on Friday at a Department of Trade inquiry in Aberdeen. But Sheriff Principal George Gimson said: "The court is satisfied from the evidence in this case that there is a serious problem in regard to drinking on board trawlers." The mate, William Riley, of Commerce Street, Aberdeen, had his skipper's certificate suspended for six months after the inquiry found him guilty of gross misconduct. The charges against him related to incidents on September 3 and 28 last year on two trawlers, the Arctic Crusader and the Strathisla.

Doctor cleared of adultery

A family doctor was cleared on Friday of committing adultery with one of his patients, a clergyman's wife, aged 54 (as reported in later editions of The Times on Saturday). After a five-day hearing, most of it in secret, Dr Lawrence John Page, of High Road, Bushey Heath, Herts, was found guilty of having an improper association with the woman, who was referred to throughout as Mrs X. Sir John Richardson, president of the General Medical Council Disciplinary Committee, told Dr Page: "The committee have not found proof against you of sexual misconduct." Earlier in the hearing Sir John said the proceedings were being held in camera to protect Mrs X's children. Sir John told Dr Page yesterday.

Weather forecast and recordings

Weather forecast and recordings. Includes maps of the British Isles and a table of weather data for various locations.

Barrington Laurance logo and contact information.

HOME NEWS

Best broadcasts in the House cut back to 3-4 weeks

Our Political Editor... whether, on the analogy of Hansard, the House should keep control over its broadcast of proceedings through the Speaker.



The Rev William Kirkpatrick celebrating Communion outside the disused St Mary's Church, Lambeth. His young communicants yesterday completed a pilgrimage to London from Canterbury to help Britain's homeless.

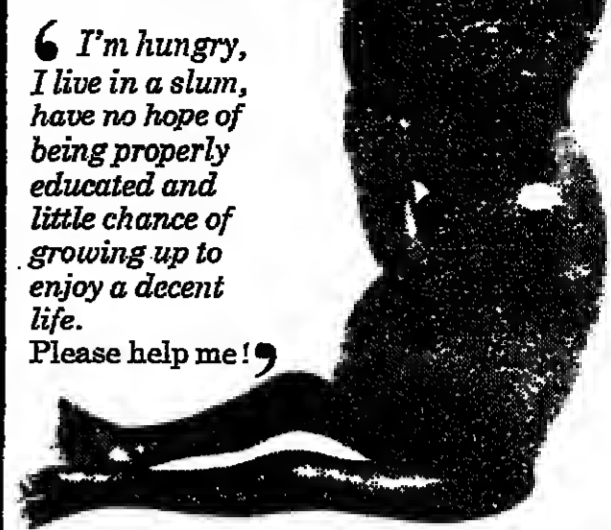
Drive against Marxist teachers

By Tini Devlin Educational Correspondent A national campaign has been launched against Marxist and progressive teachers who are said to be contributing to the breakdown of discipline in schools.

JPs back identity parade with no suspect

By a Staff Reporter In certain circumstances there is considerable merit in "dummy" police identification parades, at which no suspect is present, the Magistrates Association says in written evidence to the Devlin committee on identification procedures.

'I can't face my future'



I'm hungry, I live in a slum, have no hope of being properly educated and little chance of growing up to enjoy a decent life. Please help me!

Population Count Down. Every £25 we raise pays for a family planning worker for a month. £250 provides simple birth control information for 10,000 families.

Union activists gather in London

Labour Editor... de union activists to the industries of many countries including communist Eastern Europe, the spring countries, Western Europe and Japan, begin a day conference on work-conditions in London today.

Right-wing win seen as threat to union reform

By Our Labour Editor... Mr Frank Booth, an organiser in the chemical and electricity industries, has been appointed Yorkshire regional secretary of the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

YOUR CHRISTMAS TELEPHONE

International calls Dial direct if you can - book early if you can't.

Subscribers with International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) facilities can now dial direct to many telephones in the following countries: Andorra, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, USA, West Germany.

THE REIGNING ERROR

The Crisis of World Inflation William Rees-Mogg The most exciting book I have read in long time and I would guess it would turn out to be one of the most influential books of the 1970's.

Moderates to urge caution in miners' pay claim

By Our Labour Editor... Miners' leaders are to meet tomorrow to discuss the shape of their next pay claim after the disastrous failure of the National Coal Board's attempts to win acceptance of a pit productivity scheme.

Action threat by white-collar transport staff

By Our Labour Editor... White-collar workers employed by British Road Services will discuss tomorrow calls for industrial action because of "widespread dissatisfaction" over a pay offer which falls short of the £40 for 40 hours recently awarded to lorry drivers in Scotland.

WHEN TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Bookings may be placed daily from Monday, December 2 between 8.30 am and 10.30 pm, ending December 23 at 10.30 pm. Calls for connection by the operator may be booked for the period from 6 pm Christmas Eve to midnight Boxing Day, and from 6 pm New Year's Eve to midnight New Year's Day.

HOW TO BOOK YOUR CALLS

Subscribers in London with or telephone numbers dial 150 for bookings to countries in Europe and North West Africa (Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia); and dial 159 for bookings to all other countries.

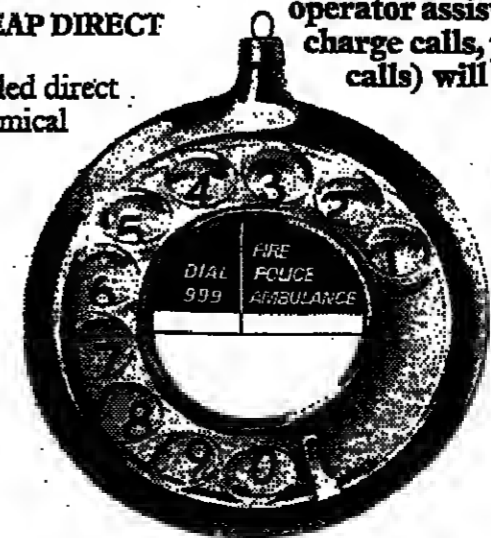
Moreover, this year, the Cheap Rate will apply to most international dialled calls throughout Christmas Day and Boxing Day (Christmas Day and New Year's Day in Scotland only) whereas Standard Rate will apply to all operator placed calls during the period.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN FACILITIES

To enable our operators to concentrate on handling those calls where their assistance is essential, we regret we have to suspend certain facilities for international calls on Christmas Day only: 1 No assistance will be available to connect calls which can be dialled direct. 2 All special services requiring operator assistance (such as transferred charge calls, personal calls, credit card calls) will be withdrawn.

Keep this near you as a reminder

Post Office Telecommunications



Remember it pays to dial direct where you can

If you want better drivers you need better cars.

Today, 80 million passenger cars drive on Europe's roads. 80 million European drivers are constant targets for road safety campaigns telling them to drive cautiously, be reasonable, stay in control.

All well and good. But it's hardly fair to expect everything from the driver. He's only partly responsible for safety on the roads. There are the car and the road itself to consider too.

At Mercedes-Benz we can't change people. We can't do anything about the roads. But we can and do design cars to be as safe as possible.

As a driver you want to show consideration on the road. We build the cars to back that up.

A driver is far more complex than his car.

Because he's only human, a driver can make mistakes. Through trying to understand the problems of the driver we've learned how to design cars that help to compensate for driver error. "Forgiving" cars, they have been called.

Our first principle:

A carefully designed car makes it easier to drive carefully.

It's easy to ask drivers to take more care on the roads. But it's unfair if at the same time you're asking them to drive in cars that aren't as safe as they could be. That's why, for instance, there is at least 87 percent visibility from the driving seat of a Mercedes-Benz.

Our second principle:

Cut down noise and you cut down tension.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more tolerant. But it's unfair when they're faced with thoughtless car design. Damping, to cut down noise and vibration from the engine and road, is as much part of car design as the shape of the body. And it's just as important. Because a smooth ride in peace and quiet helps keep you relaxed.

Our third principle:

It takes a safer car to make a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be more safety-conscious. But it's unfair if they have to rely on brakes that are no match for the engine.

The brakes on a Mercedes more than equal the engine's power. The chassis can cope with speeds far higher than the car's maximum. In a Mercedes, 'active' and 'passive' safety aren't different things - they work together. More than 100 items of design and equipment make up the one integrated safety system.

Our fourth principle:

A comfortable driver is a safer driver.

It's easy to ask drivers to be calm and patient. But it's unfair if their cars are cramped, uncomfortable and awkward to handle.

Everything about a Mercedes is designed to make driving as easy as possible. There's plenty of space and comfort, and all con-

trols and instruments are logically positioned to be easy to use and read.

Driving a car that's short on space isn't just tiring - being cooped up can be emotionally unsettling too.

And a driver who's tired, tense and under strain, far from showing consideration, is likely to react angrily.

Our fifth principle:

A better car is the best value.

It's easy to ask drivers to be happy with today's cars. But it's unfair if the cars you are offering them have been developed too fast and built too cheaply.

At first they may seem exciting. But the glamour soon wears thin when the faults start to crop up and the bills come in.

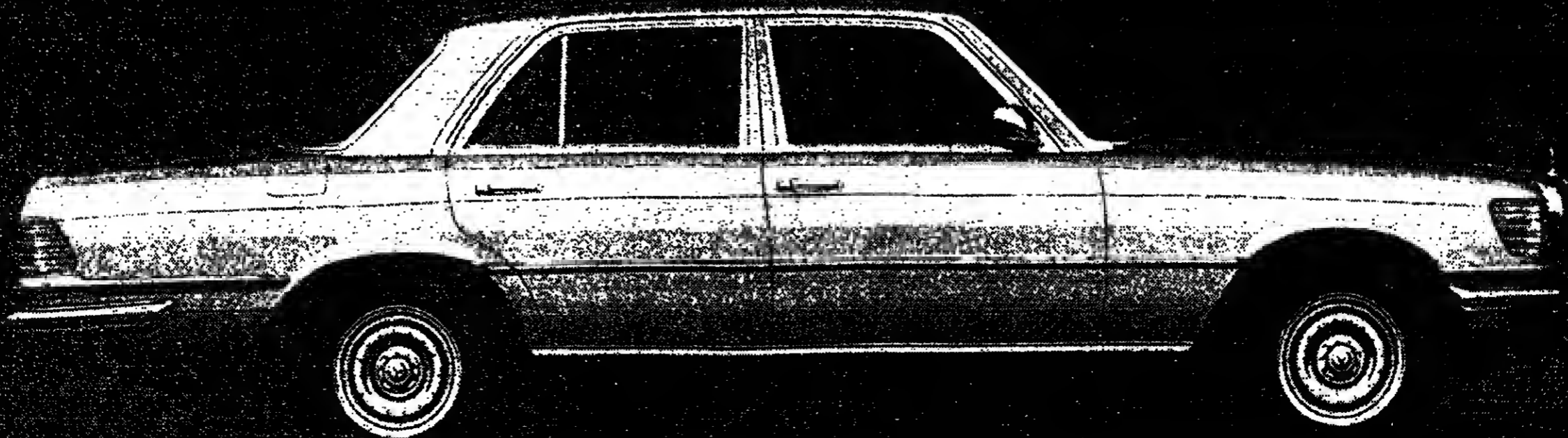
The price of a Mercedes is a fair reflection of its technical excellence and reliability.

Fuel consumption is in reasonable proportion to performance.

Running costs are in line with its efficiency. It's hardly surprising Mercedes are popular with drivers the world over. Drivers are happy with a Mercedes because it's a better car all round. Which is why when they change a Mercedes it's another Mercedes they change to.



Mercedes-Benz



OVERSEAS

Chile junta's last-minute boycott of Peru celebrations shows Cuba question as divisive as ever

Our Correspondent in Lima, Dec 8. The Cuban question, it seems, still a divisive as ever in America, judging from the minute decision by General Pinochet, the Chilean military leader, not to join in Peru's independence celebrations...

American country's stand on Cuba has for long been a barometer of how far it is prepared to go vis-a-vis the United States, rather than a sign of direct political affinity with the Castro regime.

General Hugo Bonzer, Bolivian head of state. The absence of the other leaders from Argentina, Ecuador, Colombia and Peru. It represents the clear failure of the Peruvian Foreign Minister's repeated calls this year for unity, peace and a respect for the non-intervention of states in South America.

PLO to try hijackers of VC10 'for murder'

Beirut, Dec 8.—Four Arab terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC10 airliner to Tunis last month are now in the custody of the Palestine Liberation Organization, probably in Cairo, and will go on trial as promised by the PLO.

When heroines were heroines and not just decorations

My favourite heroine in twentieth-century literature is Flora Poste (formerly of Cold Comfort Farm, Howling, Sussex) and she voiced the feeling we all get when much loved books are discussed by strangers: "One of the disadvantages of almost universal education was the fact that all kinds of persons acquired a familiarity with one's favourite authors."

Queensland blow to Mr Whitlam

Our Correspondent in Brisbane, Dec 8. The devastating defeat for the Labor Party yesterday in the Queensland state election has redoubled opposition pressure for a federal election next week.

Three dead in Argentine political violence

Buenos Aires, Dec 8.—Men firing from a speeding car shot dead a right-wing Peronist municipal councillor and a companion near Buenos Aires at the weekend, a few hours after a left-winger had been dragged out of his house and shot dead.

Arrests in bed in campus raids by police

Kuala Lumpur, Dec 8.—More than 500 police military police raided the two main universities here to quell student unrest over rising prices. They arrested at least 22 people.

Students bury U Thant in mausoleum of their own

Rangoon, Dec 8.—The body of U Thant, the former United Nations Secretary-General, was buried here today at a site chosen by students in defiance of relatives who wanted him buried elsewhere in the city.

Heavy fighting in S Vietnam for rice harvest

Saigon, Dec 8.—Government and communist forces sustained heavy casualties in two days of bitter fighting over possession of the rice harvest in the Mekong Delta military sources said today.

Zaire President in Kenya

Nairobi, Dec 6.—President Mobutu of Zaire has arrived in Kenya for a 24-hour stay on his way to China.

Boy of 15 jailed for 21 years in Nigeria

Lagos, Dec 8.—A Nigerian boy of 15 has been sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment for his part in the armed robbery of a taxi, it was announced in Lagos today. Two men accused with him were jailed for 24 years.

Military manual on sale to Chinese public

David Bonavia in Beijing, Dec 8. The publication in Peking of a manual on military tactics for the ordinary citizen is to reflect increased confidence that the Communist Party can exercise full control over the Chinese armed forces.

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To what extent is dyslexia at the root of reading problems?

There are now 20 parent-founded societies belonging to the British Dyslexia Association—those who have been clamouring for special teaching since the early 1960s. They complain that local authorities will not act on private assessments, and that they fob off the poor readers with play therapy, or send them to schools for maladjusted children.

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The Brontë sisters, by their brother Branwell.

Phillipa Toomey

Caroline Moorehead. The Dyslexia Institute, 133 Grosvenor Road, Staines TW18 2AJ, Staines 59498. ILEA Diagnostic Unit, Ebury Bridge, London, SW1 01-828 8734. Bloomfield Learning Centre, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, St Thomas's Street, SE1 01-407 7600. Helen Arkell Dyslexia Centre, 14 Crondale Road, London, SW6 01-736 0748.

SPORT

Racing

Comedy of Errors to meet Lanzarote at Leopardstown

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
After comedy of Errors had beaten Lanzarote by length to win the Cheltenham Trial Hurdle on Saturday...

nearly so strong. This suited Comedy of Errors, the faster of the two. The answer was that Calzado to ensure a scorching gallop, had been taken only 24 hours earlier...

could look so different after Leopardstown. A novice who finished behind the big two, was overshadowed in the race just as much as he had been in the paddock beforehand...



David Mould and Garnisbee are led into the winners' enclosure after their triumph at Cheltenham.

did any better, even allowing for the fact that they were carrying a stone more. Captain Christy almost ended up in the open ditch in front of the stands and after that he was never in contention...

tendons were operated upon as a result of that breakdown. Yesterday Winter told me that Crisp's legs still felt good and that provided that they still feel good this morning, 48 hours after his race...

Cricket

Greig's 167 relieves gloom of Fletcher's net injury

From Jobo Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Perth, Dec 8
Except for a glorious innings of 167 not out by Greig and a good one by Knox, MCC have had another day of troubles...

to his heart, how fortunate he was to have had the chance to see Richard's wonderful innings, but he had felt unable after a while to stay and watch it...

After Knox had been cut off Paulsen with a hundred for the asking, Old came and a vicim as usual of the howling. Then Taylor helped add 79 in 46 minutes...

Divisions at Nottingham cause early start

By Jim Snow
The Nottingham meeting today sets up some sort of racing record which might be included in the Guinness Book next year...

Teesside Park programme

- 12.45 HARDWICK HURDLE (Handicap: £204: 2m 176yds)
1.25 THORNTON HURDLE (Handicap: £170: 2m 176yds)
1.45 DURHAM COUNTY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £374: 3m)
2.15 CRATHORNE HURDLE (Handicap: £374: 2m 176yds)

Nottingham programme

- 11.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
12.00 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div II: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
12.30 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div III: Part I: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)
1.0 RUDDINGTON HURDLE (Div I: Part II: 3-y-o: £204: 2m)

Teesside Park selections

- 12.45 Esterel, 1.15 Crimson Carpet, 1.45 SAN FELIX is specially recommended, 2.15 Fishy Gold, 2.45 Kilmiver, 3.15 Bradisles
2.0 WOLLASTON STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £442: 3m)
2.30 KEGWORTH HURDLE (Handicap: £442: 2m)
3.0 WOODBOROUGH STEEPLECHASE (£272: 2m)

Nottingham selections

- 11.30 Val d'Arden, 12.0 Ballyjoia, 12.30 Philominsky, 1.0 High Boney, 1.30 Lord Clive, 2.0 Fazeyot, 2.30 Spartan, 3.0 Easy Abbey, 3.30 Hay Bird
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
12.00 Grand Display, 12.29 Mine a Million, 1.0 Scientist, 1.30 Trotty, 2.0 Fazeyot, 2.30 Artogan, 3.30 Grass Bard

Cheltenham results

- 12.45 1. Willy What (11-1), 2. Indian Red (20-1), 3. Highland Abba (16-1), 4. S. Alpendale did not run
1.15 1. Mrs Parsons (5-1), 2. Mrs Parsons (5-1), 3. Mrs Parsons (5-1), 4. Mrs Parsons (5-1)

Catterick Bridge

- 12.45 1. Winter Lad (4-1), 2. Wove Lad (16-1), 3. Rail Hooked (12-1), 4. ...
1.15 1. Myerston (12-1), 2. Artican (12-1), 3. Little Arrow (7-1), 4. ...

Nottingham results

- 11.30 1. Val d'Arden, 2. Ballyjoia, 3. Philominsky, 4. High Boney, 5. Lord Clive, 6. Fazeyot, 7. Spartan, 8. Easy Abbey, 9. Hay Bird
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
12.00 Grand Display, 12.29 Mine a Million, 1.0 Scientist, 1.30 Trotty, 2.0 Fazeyot, 2.30 Artogan, 3.30 Grass Bard

Lingfield Park

- 1.0 1. Somersford (12-1), 2. ...
2.0 1. ...
3.0 1. ...

Hockey

Port and Svehlik help to take Kent into final

By Sydney Friskin
Sussex 1, Kent 2
By virtue of their victory over Sussex at Worthing yesterday, Kent qualified to meet Hampshire in the South group final of the national hockey championship...

Rackets

Gracey is mar of the match for Tonbridge

By Our Rackets Correspondent
Richard Gracey and J. Smith won the Noel Brunt for Tonbridge for the sixth consecutive year at Queen's Club yesterday...

Squash rackets

Attitudes compensate for return of an old bogey

By Rex Bellamy
Jonah Barrington, six times British Open champion, won the 1974 title in the professional all-play-all squash rackets tournament which ended last night at Draycott Sports Centre...

Rowing

Oxford trial provides stern contest

By Jim Railton
The Oxford University eight provided a gripping race for a full 10 minutes on the Tideway on Saturday. They never more than a canvas be struck as their stern resists strokes attacking and stacking throughout on the down from Morlake...

Fair King triumphs

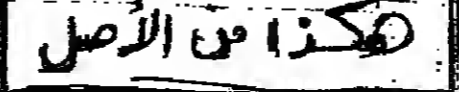
Paris, Dec 8.—Fair King, owned by Miss Annand, won the 1974 Prix Frialat hurdle race at Neuilly today. Hicodias was s length away in second place...

Cross-country

By our Northern University Race over 7 miles: Individual: Equal, 1. A. J. ...

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Rangers 7, Chicago Blackhawks 2...



كتاب من الأصل

SPORT

Final trial will settle any doubts

Peter West by Correspondent... Peter West... South East and Metropolitan... the satisfaction of... on Saturday... of their first trial since inter-

cool. His performance lacked... This is never a charge... that can be levelled against his... opponent Bennett. But in the first half even Bennett had the utmost difficulty in putting his line and tactical kicks where he intended them.

stretched the lead to 13-9 with his third penalty goal, the stand-off fastened on to an error by Horton in the Metropolitan 25. Bennett thrust up the left hand touchline, kicked ahead and Weston sent Wyatt off on a curving run that finished behind the posts.

front of lineout and the young Mantell had a promising first trial. This was a time when the loose scrum had most of their chances, and the scrum supported by a consistent Bucknall, looked in roaring good fettle.

Football

A new name may be on honours list

By Tom Freeman... With half the season gone it would be difficult to imagine a more fascinating situation than that existing in the first division of the Football League, where only six points separate the clubs in the top half of the division.

It has been a reasonably successful half-season for the Football League, in spite of the League clubs, comparatively poor showing in Europe this season. Two of the more gloomy forecasts made at the start of the season—that violence on the terraces would greatly increase and that there would be a further big drop in attendances—have not materialized.

by the injury to Jim Holton, the United striker, who broke his leg. Holton spent the night in hospital and will almost certainly miss the rest of the season.



Jim Holton leaves hospital on crutches yesterday.

match with everything except a big crowd

David Parry-Jones... The best representative match at Cardiff for a long time... on Saturday with victory for XV by a goal and a try... three penalties (23 points) at two goals and two tries by their French visitors.

a half break by Bevan and swift midfield passing created room for Wynne Davies to touch down for the try on the left. Bevan then tackled fiercely and McKay never had the sniff of a chance. Things were different on the other wing, where the pace, power and pace, Beese was too quick to tuck inside. Horton, who stood close to his half, copied the pace of Beese but always accurate service he never served, but made crucial mistakes at close range.

Liverpool use last chance to beat gallant Solihull

By Peter Marson... Liverpool 7 Solihull 6... Liverpool, I suppose, could be said to have had their last chance in the second round of the Nedouss Knock-out competition when they scored the only try in the last minute of the match to settle the game, but kept Liverpool under pressure throughout.

side them and impatient for the chance to take all Liverpool with them across the line. So, Solihull head on to Solihull. Defeat, in what may have been the most important game since the club's formation in 1955, ended a run of six seasons in which they became Warwickshire Cup holders for the fifth successive year—and which together with forward as representatives of the Midlands group. Solihull had to beat seven other clubs to reach this stage.

Birmingham favourites for one of bottom three places

By Norman Fox... Those elusive away goals that torment the lives of so many footballers, were again a hard won, leaving the first division leadership completely unpredictable until the end of the season. So far, Birmingham, Coventry, Birmingham City and Aston Villa have been the principal protagonists. Focusing two players simultaneously was a particularly nasty contention for Birmingham.

unusually by Birmingham tried to jostle their way up to a level of skill that was beyond their capabilities. Birmingham, however, did nothing to calm the atmosphere and I must qualify my appreciation of Hudson's unassuming and clever midfield work by saying that he was too often the principal protagonist. Focusing two players simultaneously was a particularly nasty contention for Birmingham.

West Ham can overcome even the fiercest foe

By Tom Freeman... West Ham United proved on Saturday, not only that they have the skill and intelligence required to win the League championship this season, but also that they have the ability to face the fiercest, most ruthless challenge and still triumph.

Leeds United, the present champions, if not hearing their old indestructible look, proved as hard and relentless a foe as ever anyone had faced. Yet West Ham, throughout the match, showed a spirit personified in the captain, Bonds—who was not present even in the best period of the Bobby Moore era.

Coventry impress with I-round efficiency

Michael Hardy... Coventry do not intend lightly to give up their hold on the club knockout competition, which they won for the first time since they should beat Bradford on Saturday, in the first round, was a margin as unexciting as any in the history of the competition. Coventry, who came away with a goal and a try (10), were impressive with their usual efficiency. They have a lead that would not be out of place on the playing fields of Warrington.

Bradford could do little right. Pickering's penchant for crooked feeds gave Rosborough a lead against the head, but when his forwards later tried to turn the scrum into defence, Coventry's pack won their first clear lineout ball, the backs got off the mark smartly enough, and it was Duckham's best discouraging. Yet Bradford kept going, and for a short period at the start of the second half he had a relaxed Coventry on the defensive. Knapper twice gathered short kicks and made good runs along the touchline, one of which gave Goby by the Lightowler as he in score a fine try, converted by Carter.

A 60yd try that put Rogers in the Hancock class

By Gordon Allan... If Wilmow had got as much of the ball as Moseley at the Reddings on Saturday there might have been an unexpected result. But that was not the case, and Moseley, who won by a penalty goal and a try (7), reached the second round of the national knockout competition, for which his team will be made on December 30.

In the first half Doble kicked a penalty, and Wain and Swain scored tries for Rosborough. Webster's Saturday night was the important difference between the teams, put in a nice little punt and catch, and Swain took advantage of a breakdown in Wilmow's passing. Green kicked a penalty for Wilmow, curving the ball to a tackle on the line from 30 yards and an angle.

Home sweet home for Manchester City

By Tom German... A match that was inclined towards slumber, stirred restlessly in brief passages and finally roared itself with a flurry of goals in the last 15 minutes. The result pointed to Manchester City's strength in familiar surroundings, even when the cavalier flourish of their star striker, Colquhoun's first win now in 11 home matches offer the mathematics to lead the championship. City say they will only because they consistently mislay a compass when they travel.

guished afternoon; a thunderous free kick from Daniels, a header from Hanson and shots from Stuart and Colquhoun, who set up and away with arms which instinctively explored to the right and left, were all tests of his speed. All square again as Tubb's long ball was headed, though Manchester were now on top with a lead of two goals. Colquhoun's goal on the middle, providing the ideas with a slight of foot which matched Currie's, it was Hancock, however, with suddenness in the last eight minutes, that drew Derby County's 2-2 draw. They had never really looked like getting.

Change of mind allows Derby County off the hook

By Clive White... A small boy ran on to the pitch at Anfield on Saturday and patted Lindsay on the back. Then he turned, and the latter looked at him, and disappeared into the crowd. A policeman hesitated, as if to let him off the hook, then changed his mind and fished the boy out. The match that followed was a bit like that. Derby County got caught in the end, too. Within a few minutes of going a goal down Liverpool had fought back bravely to lead. But their current inability to press home an advantage found them again when, with eight minutes to go, Derby County sneaked a 2-2 draw they had never really looked like getting.

You cannot help feeling that visitors who score first at Anfield deserve some tangible reward, even if it is a free kick. In this case Derby County did win something in the end. Liverpool had cancelled out their lead inside 10 minutes. Three minutes later Colquhoun hit the bar with a simple looking chip shot and Kennedy rammed in the rebound for his 10th goal. Three minutes later Liverpool went ahead with a headed goal by Heighway.

the Record

Table with columns for various sports: Football, Rugby League, Hockey, Squash rackets, etc. Lists names and scores.

Rugby League

Table with columns for Rugby League matches: Wigan vs Bradford, Bradford vs Wakefield, etc.

Hockey

Table with columns for Hockey matches: London University vs Birkbeck, etc.

Skiing

Table with columns for Skiing results: Val d'Isere, etc.

Golf

Table with columns for Golf tournaments: Mizuho, etc.

Squash rackets

Table with columns for Squash rackets matches: Warrington vs Wigan, etc.

European results

Table with columns for European football results: West German League, etc.

Today's fixtures

Table with columns for Today's fixtures: Football, Rugby League, etc.

Tennis

Table with columns for Tennis matches: Davis Cup, etc.

Football

Table with columns for Football fixtures: Birmingham vs West Ham, etc.

Rugby League

Table with columns for Rugby League fixtures: Wigan vs Bradford, etc.

Hockey

Table with columns for Hockey fixtures: London University vs Birkbeck, etc.

Appointments Vacant

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UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales. LECTURER IN THE ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION. The Centre for Administrative Studies in Education is the first of its kind in Australia. The Centre is headed by Professor W. S. Atkinson. Research and teaching in this field are at present concentrated on the study of educational theory, educational planning and the economics of education. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Centre for Administrative Studies in Education, University of New England, Armidale, New South Wales 2351.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Newcastle, New South Wales. Applications are invited for the following positions: LECTURER-DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS. The Department of Economics is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the field of public economics, or growth and development, or international economics. LECTURER-DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES. This Department has a vacancy for a Lecturer who can teach in the field of zoology, botany, or microbiology. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Economics, University of Newcastle, Newcastle, New South Wales 2308.

The Queen's University of Belfast

LECTURESHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY. This Lectureship is in the Department of Restorative Dentistry, Queen's University of Belfast. The holder will be responsible for the teaching of restorative dentistry to dental students. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Restorative Dentistry, Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

University of Zambia

Applications are invited for the following positions: LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. The Department of Education is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the field of educational theory and practice. LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS. The Department of Economics is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the field of public economics. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia.

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

Applications are invited for the following positions: LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. The Department of Electrical Engineering is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the field of electrical machines and drives. LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. The Department of Mechanical Engineering is seeking applications for a Lecturer in the field of mechanical design. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Electrical Engineering, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad.

University of Bristol

LECTURER IN EDUCATION (MATHEMATICS). Applications are invited for a Lecturer in the field of mathematics education. The holder will be responsible for the teaching of mathematics to education students. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, University of Bristol, Bristol, England.

University of Queensland

READER/SENIOR LECTURER IN MARKETING. A Ph.D. or high quality Master's degree, a balance of research and teaching experience in marketing. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Marketing, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Queensland, Australia.

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University of Warwick. LECTURESHIPS IN EDUCATION. Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of Education. The posts are in the field of educational theory and practice. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Education, University of Warwick, Coventry, Warwickshire.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1947. Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator of the company has been appointed. Applications for shares should be sent to the Liquidator.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT. Notice is hereby given that the Bill for the... has been introduced. The Bill is intended to...

BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate professional advice before entering obligations. GENERAL AGENCY IN GOLDWARE CASES AND BONDS FOR THE U.K. We have a large stock of goldware cases and bonds for sale. Applications should be sent to the General Agency, London.

NOTICES

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Republic of the Philippines. Applications for... Applications should be sent to the Republic of the Philippines, Manila.

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EDUCATIONAL. Applications for... Applications should be sent to the Educational, London.

STUDENTS

STUDENTS. Applications for... Applications should be sent to the Students, London.

COMPANY MEETING

COMPANY MEETING. Applications for... Applications should be sent to the Company Meeting, London.

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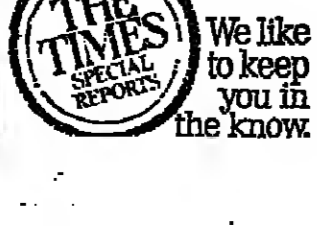
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ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
THE ROYAL BALLET
GLISH NATIONAL OPERA
WELLS THEATRE
CONCERTS

THEATRES
OPEN SPACE
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR
TOMMY STEELE
HANS ANDERSEN
THE GINGERBREAD LADY
THE MALE OF THE SPECIES
THE OANNY LA RUC
SATURDAY SUNDAY MONDAY
THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA
LET MY PEOPLE COME
THE TOKYO KID BROTHERS
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN
A GHOST ON TIPTOE
WEST SIDE STORY
THE WOMBLES XMAS SHOW
SHAW THEATRE
PETER PAN
THE LITTLE HUT
NORMAN CONQUESTS
THE DAME OF SARK
THE GARDEN OF THE FIZZLE
THE GARDEN OF THE FIZZLE
THE GARDEN OF THE FIZZLE

CINEMAS
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE
MAYOR GALLERY
LASSON GALLERY
LEFEBVRE GALLERY
LEGER GALLERY
MAAS GALLERY
MAYOR GALLERY
MARLBOROUGH GALLERY
MORNING GALLERY
MORNING GALLERY
MORNING GALLERY

THE ARTS



Arthur Lowe as Mr Micawber in last night's episode of David Copperfield on BBC 1.

RESTAURANTS

APHRODITE'S
ONE & RANCE
STARBUCKS
THE BULLDOG
THE BULLDOG
THE BULLDOG

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROPERON GALLERY
ROPERON GALLERY
ROPERON GALLERY
ROPERON GALLERY
ROPERON GALLERY

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CASLIGHT
LIVE TANTALIZING CABARET
HORNS OF TALKABLE, DANCEABLE
DRINKS AT PRICES THAT WON'T

EXHIBITIONS BY CROME

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EXHIBITIONS BY CROME

WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY
WILLIAM WESTON GALLERY

Politics at sea

From the Dardanelles to Oran
By Arthur J. Marder
There must be many people who, when they read the account of the French naval operations in the Dardanelles...

Getting the best out of Betjeman

A Passion for Churches BBC 2
Michael Ratcliffe
'Men hate beauty. They think it wicked.' Sir John Betjeman talks to the television camera...

Almost an Echo

Sadler's Wells
Jonathan Taylor's new ballet for Rambert's London season is a nostalgic comedy inspired by the dream ballets without which no musical film used to be complete...

John Percival

Jonathan Taylor's new ballet for Rambert's London season is a nostalgic comedy inspired by the dream ballets without which no musical film used to be complete...

Music Group of London

Formerly one of the mainstays of the chamber music repertory, Hummel's E flat Quintet nowadays seldom gets a hearing and thus usually to the company of Schubert's Trout Quintet...

John Bowle

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'A vivid account from the first exploratory and trading voyages of Tudor adventurers to the present time...

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BREAK IN RHODESIAN TALKS

Again complex negotiations in Rhodesia have ended in failure... as on previous occasions, to spread surprise and impatience of bad faith.

reports that the Rhodesian African leaders, no less than the Zambians and South Africans, were taken aback by the Rhodesians' reactions.

African states, is now a much easier nut to crack than Mozambique. But whether the revolution in Lisbon that gave Frelimo the victory can be paralleled in southern Africa is another matter.

RIKING A FAIR BALANCE FOR THE ARTS

It cannot be said that Mr Hughson, the minister for the arts, much cheer to the arts when he spoke at the conference on the subject of sponsorship to the field organized last month by the University of Exeter and The Times Trust.

done in the face of an inflation which would in any case have made it almost meaningless. Instead of its accustomed effective growth rate of 10 per cent a year, the council finds itself pressing with no assurance of success for a standstill grant.

that it concentrates too much on the performing arts, on London, and on the major national stage, opera and ballet companies.

Mid Wood

oting Parliament on screen

It is a measure of Mrs Castle's valuation of a broadcasting appearance that she should make any such request, and it is the measure of the BBC's valuation of politics that the request is promptly granted.

Of course, there will be considerable problems to solve, not least those of editing, balance of argument, and copyright to prevent misquoting in the use of film both at home and abroad.

In this connexion I also feel compelled to object, on behalf of the Latin Mass Society, to being labelled "a reactionary movement".

Closed shop and editorial freedom

From Mr Nicholas Herbert: Sir, you reported Mr Albert Booth, Minister of State for Employment, as saying to the House of Commons...

Academics and respect for truth

From Mr Anthony Arblaster

Sir, I see that Sir Keith Joseph, in response to a challenge from Professor John Griffiths, has been casting around for evidence that some academics have lost their respect for truth.

Defining a thriller

From Mr Eric Ambler

Sir, I am afraid that Jocelyn Davey (December 5) is not discussing thrillers; not, at least, in the context of my article on the subject in The Times (November 30).

Ties with Latin America

From the Ambassador of Peru and the Ambassador of Venezuela

Sir, on Monday, December 9, we are celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho.

Church right-wingers

From the Chairman of the Latin Mass Society

Sir, permit me to refer to the article by your Religious Affairs Correspondent, "Church right-wingers make common cause in public spending as a whole."

Agricultural wages

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers

Sir, the statement on agricultural wages by Mr Cartell (December 2) cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged.

Planning delays

From Mr John Taylor

Sir, I heartily endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr Plinder in his letter of December 4 suggesting that planning delays are a major contributory factor of the housing problem.

Children in hospital

From Mrs Angela Rumbold

Sir, in the case of Rogers v Exeter and Mid Devon Hospitals Management Committee reported in The Times on Saturday, November 30, Mr Justice Cantley found that, while the plaintiff was in hospital she remained "in the custody of" her parents.

Busy body

From Mr Alan Harrop

Sir, Mr Chris Scar who letter you published today (December 6) may be interested to know that in North Derbyshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the word "neb" is used to describe the peak of a cloth cap.

Academics and respect for truth

He suggests that I called vice-chancellors "who appealed to reason in the face of student mobs" hypocrites.

If I accepted this black and white picture, and took the side of "force" against "reason", it might be fair to accuse me of indifference towards truth.

While the silenced lecturer was not someone with "a role in the conduct of the war" in Vietnam to explain. It was Professor Samuel P. Huntington, an eminent political scientist of Harvard University.

Accident compensation

From Professor Hans-Jürgen Bartsch

Sir, with reference to Mr Ogden's letter (November 22) I should like to point out that the solution which my learned friend advocates is in essence contained in the European Convention on Civil Liability for Damage caused by Motor Vehicles.

Referendum on EEC

From Mr Michael Goldner

Sir, as a member of the Labour Party who looks forward to seeing the issue of our continued membership of the European Community being settled after a national public debate by a referendum, I was saddened by Mr John Rymann's description of Herr Schmidt as a "patronising Hun".

Straight bat defence?

From Mr Lewis Errington

Sir, in seeing an evening newspaper headline on December 4, "Cowdrey told: fly to save England", I was left to wonder whether the proposed defence cuts had really left us in such dire straits.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Prince of Wales will attend the Welsh premier of the film Murder on the Orient Express...

Birthdays today Lord Butler of Safon Walden, 72; Miss Heron Gilling, 77; Sir Lancelot Hogben, 79...

Christening The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs John Hadden was christened Katherine Joanna by the Rev Walter Evans...

Marriages Major A. G. Buchanan-Dunlop and Miss G. J. Stouton. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Bernardine's, Westbury...

Mr N. A. E. Coulson and Miss A. J. Venables. The marriage took place on Saturday at Chelsea Old Church...

Mr C. P. B. Purches and Miss B. V. M. Vaughan. The marriage took place on Saturday in the Temple Church, London...

Mr J. C. Camba and Mrs E. Miller. The marriage took place on December 6 very quietly between Mr John Corvance and Mrs Ann Miller...

Parliamentary notices and diary House of Commons Monday, December 9: Statements on banking industry...

Dr Barnardo's cuts back expenditure Britain's biggest child-care charity, Dr Barnardo's, are to postpone some building projects...

Church puts aside issue which highlighted weaknesses

By Clifford Lungley Religious Affairs Correspondent The public debate about the remarriage of divorcees in church has been laid on one side by the Church of England for some years to come...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr F. A. C. Greig and Miss C. J. H. Le Mesurier. The engagement is announced between Philip, eldest son of the late Mr J. A. Greig and Lady Talbot...

A rehearsal yesterday for a concert by 28 harpists...

Mr E. Linklater A memorial service for Mr Eric Linklater was held in King's College Chapel, Aberdeen University, on Saturday...

£50,000 winner

The weekly £50,000 Premium Savings Bond prize, announced on Saturday, was won by bond number 8 K1 3452. The winner lives in Southwick, London...

House of Commons Monday, December 9: Statements on banking industry, dispute and Scottish nationalisation...

Dr Barnardo's cuts back expenditure

Britain's biggest child-care charity, Dr Barnardo's, are to postpone some building projects because of inflation and economic uncertainty...

There is an understandable reluctance by many clergy to disclose that they have, on occasion, remarried divorcees. One parish priest says that his friends could founder on such things...

Technology helps the turnip to make a comeback

The turnip crop is the most extensively grown of all British root crops. The Standard Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture says early in the century...

Memorial service

Mr E. Linklater A memorial service for Mr Eric Linklater was held in King's College Chapel, Aberdeen University, on Saturday...

University news

Glasgow Latest grants include: From the Science Research Council: £20,498 to the department of chemistry...

Luncheon

Zambia Society The High Commissioner for Zambia, Mr P. Ngonda, was the principal guest of honour at the annual luncheon of the Zambia Society held at the Dorchester Hotel, London...

House of Commons

Monday, December 9: Statements on banking industry, dispute and Scottish nationalisation, and on the proposed Bill on the National Health Service...

Latest wills

Mr William George Young, of Purley, Surrey, builders' merchant, left £186,345 net (duty paid, £13,802)...

OBITUARY DR WILLIAM THOMAS Education in Wales

Sir Ben Bowen Thomas writes: William Thomas, who died recently, was one of the young scholars who, in August, 1914, took their civil service examinations and stepped into khaki...

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Duke of Edinburgh, as colonel-in-chief, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, reviews personnel at the Royal Army Apprentices College, Arborfield, 9.50.

Science report

Virology: Travels of a tumour virus

What began as a controversy on the immediate origin of a virus that causes cancer in rodents has ended with a surprising insight on its origin on an evolutionary time scale...

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a Special Report Tanzania



Alan Hutchison

Leader's philosophy leaves imprint on nation whose influence outstrips size

by Michael Wolfers

The interest which Tanzania generates in the outside world is out of all proportion to the size, population and minor trading importance of the country. It reflects Dr Julius Nyerere's standing as a statesman of ideas, shrewdly and persuasively expressed, and the closeness with which Tanzania's socialist experiment is watched in the Third World.

Some observers are admiring, like President Kenneth Kaunda of neighbouring Zambia, whose domestic policies are clearly influenced by the Tanzanian example. Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda have been frequently exchanging official and informal visits over the past decade, and more recently the contacts have been widened to include President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, whose flamboyant style is in marked contrast with the simplicity sought by Dr Nyerere and President Kaunda.

In the African continent men like President Mobutu and General Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria lead countries with huge resources which give their heads of state great prestige but little to Tanzania's coffee and sisal crops and in any case Tanzania's long-term agricultural aims are not particularly export-oriented. Though Dr Nyerere is opposed to the cult of personality and has proved his willingness in the past to subordinate personal ambition to the building of a mass political party, it is his personality and personal philosophy that has stamped Tanzania since independence.

He is also one of the few African leaders to give convincing signs that he is not hypnotized by petty nationalism and would relinquish some state sovereignty to the pursuit of real African integration. He has been held back less by his own wishes than by the reluctance of others to make comparable changes. He is a thoughtful pan-Africanist and a dedicated supporter of the liberation struggle for southern Africa, to which he has given

practical support and for which he has risked the security of his country's southern border regions.

He came to power with a vision of what independence must eventually mean to the people of Tanzania and has been moving towards fulfilment of it ever since. The question is whether he has been able to carry his estimable supporters at his own pace and whether the impetus he has given to social change in Tanzania could continue in his absence. Already some of his political associates of early days have broken with him over the demanding standards he has set, and resistance is visible in the country side.

The essence of government and party policy in Tanzania has been expressed voluminously in speeches and lectures and seminars over the years. Dr Nyerere is earnestly listened to in Sweden and Canada as the authentic voice of Africa trying to outlive its colonial past and formation, but pervasively because his reaction has been exceptional. It is precisely because his government has challenged many of the assumptions bequeathed by the colonial era to Africa—and largely accepted elsewhere—that Dr Nyerere has become a most significant Third World spokesman.

His critics argue that he ignores human nature and wants to force men into giving up understandable appetites and even greed; his defenders argue that the Tanzanian experiment proves, if successful, that a poor Third World country can be governed for the masses in the countryside rather than for the minority in the cities. Dr Nyerere's expensive scheme to shift the national capital from Dar es Salaam to the centrally-placed Dodoma, at present a fraction of the size, and the constant attempts to devolve administration from the centre to the regions are a clear affirmation of the wish to take services to the people.

Similarly the much criticized forcing of the pace of village collectivization is justified by Dr Nyerere on the ground that only through this programme can basic living standards be raised for the majority. Dr Nyerere's ideas,

where they are known outside Tanzania, give hope to the peasant in a way that the shining skyscrapers of some African capitals cannot.

Dr Nyerere is a politician and a democrat. He cannot function as a benevolent despot but must coach and coax the party machine and the people—hence his customary title of *madhibu*, the teacher. He asks more of nearly every Tanzanian than almost any other contemporary African leader dares ask of his people and as he attends African gatherings and sees the changing faces he knows how easy it is for an African government to be overthrown. He asks for time for the experiments—*ujamaa* villages, food self-sufficiency, industrial self-reliance—and makes promises for future generations rather than give quick returns to party loyalists.

At the same time internal and external pressures force compromises. He has sometimes sacrificed an important venture for political peace and it is known that the codes set for the party leadership are not always followed by others without hypocrisy.

Dr Nyerere is also one man. He has recently relied heavily on Mr Rashidi Kawawa, as Prime Minister and second Vice-President, drawing on a loyalty that dates back to the earliest days of party history, and since the accession of Shaikh Aboud Jumbe as first Vice-President and head of the Zanzibar Government (after the assassination of Shaikh Abeid Karume) has been able to work more closely with his partner in the United Republic.

He has had to shuffle other public figures between political and economic tasks, according to shifts in priorities and to take account of personal traits. With a whole range of innovations taking place he has had to watch mistakes being made and to rethink the balance between the desirable and the possible. As a man who is almost painfully high-principled he has had to compromise with his own judgment of right and wrong. He has shifted from support of Dr Milton Obote, the former President of Uganda, to limited

accommodation and cooperation with General Idi Amin, now President of Uganda, not lightly but because the long-term needs of the Tanzanian people had to be served.

The core of his Government's policy is still socialism and rural development—a nation of village communities—and though he is meeting opposition from established farmers there are signs that young people in Tanzania are accepting his targets and will bring growing support to the programme.

The pursuit of this programme presupposes that Tanzania is at peace and does not devote extravagant resources to armaments and defence. In his foreign policy Dr Nyerere has also to perform a balancing act between the ideal and the practical. Within a broad framework of non-alignment, Dr Nyerere has consistently and firmly opposed minority rule in southern Africa and has judged foreign powers on their policy in this region.

On Rhodesia, Dr Nyerere has declared a sole objective—"to secure a rapid transition to independence on the basis of majority rule"—and broke diplomatic relations with Britain for a period when Britain refused to make this a commitment.

On South Africa, as he told the Commonwealth prime ministers in Singapore in 1971: "We make no apology for the fact that we want to see the present regime of South Africa overthrown. We want to see South Africa governed on the principles of humanity, with the equality of every citizen recognized regardless of his race or colour." He rejected the "external power" Portugal blocking self-determination in its African colonies, which are now achieving negotiated independence after years of armed struggle.

Dr Nyerere argues, as does President Kaunda, that if western powers back minority rule in southern Africa they risk an eventual confrontation between the poor, coloured world and the rich, white world. Dr Nyerere does not believe that in the short term Tanzania can engage in military action against the Smith and Vorster regimes, but he does

believe that Tanzania is morally bound to aid liberation movements of people from the countries under minority rule, and has seen that policy come to partial fruition in southern Africa.

Dar es Salaam has been the seat of the Organization of African Unity's Liberation Committee since the committee was formed and Tanzania is one of the few African countries to permit overt training camps for African freedom fighters. Even this degree of support renders Tanzania's own citizens vulnerable to border incursions and air raids.

So long as Dr Nyerere is not asked to abate his opposition to racism, he is anxious to maintain Tanzania's international links. He is strongly committed to the OAU and to regionalism, as a step towards pan-Africanism, and is actually an enthusiast for the Commonwealth. He has explained his Commonwealth support because of its non-racialism: "If we are not opposed to racialism, we have no business sitting down together in an association which consists of representatives of all the racial groups in the world." When Dr Nyerere speaks at Commonwealth meetings he argues for the moral imperatives which also characterize his speeches to party and parliamentary gatherings in Tanzania.

Whatever Dr Nyerere's political future in Tanzania, he has already written for himself a place in history as a moral force in international politics and an innovator in Tanzania's post-independence social development. Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the first President of Ghana, built a personal reputation that went far beyond Ghana's borders, but characterized by flair, brilliance and flourish. Dr Nyerere too has established a continental reputation, but through quiet argument and modesty, coupled with tremendous force of example.

The second and final part of this Special Report to mark the country's achievements during 10 years of independence and 20 years of Tanu will appear tomorrow.



The General Manager, Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited, and all members of the staff, extend their warm and heartfelt congratulations to TANU on her 20th anniversary of Socialism construction.

While the achievements of TANU are a result of combined efforts, Tanesco continues to contribute towards Tanzania's progress with the supply of more power for industries, agriculture and better life for the people.

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Kidatu Hydro-electric project under construction

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GENERAL MANAGER
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY LIMITED

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PHONE No. 27281
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA.

President Julius Nyerere talked to Michael Wolfers recently about some of the lessons he had learnt during Tanzania's 10 years of independence



so one we have. It is a very useful African language.

Military intervention.

I wouldn't swear that military takeover is impossible in Tanzania, I when it does happen, if I around, it is not going to worry me very much. The army in Tanzania is very politicized. We are making the socialist instrument if it takes over, as far as the building of socialism Tanzania is concerned it won't worry me very much. We are politicizing the army. It is probably just now it must politicized instrument in the country.

Personality cult

The ideas have to originate from somewhere. Emphasis has to be given them. All these ideas to which I have given emphasis are not necessarily my ideas. One sees the country and if you know the country and its people you have to emphasize ideas which make sense. The ideas are mine in the sense that I have emphasized them more than anyone else, but they are not mine because if they did not make sense in the people they would not work. So where you succeed where the ideas are basically a summary of the people require. The ideas are the people's. One can define them, explain them to the people "in course" and applaud them. When that has happened they will last, whatever happens to the leadership.

The East African Community

The community has been put to the test and has passed that test. This is the closest group of countries in the world. Will three sovereign states, young, inexperienced, with inter forces each one wanting to go its own way, prove strong enough to work community? Well, we have it there. It's working. Then we had the difficulties with Uganda. This was another test, but the community is there. This is a test that the community will continue. The modern world is for cooperation. We understand the problems of our friends. We don't have the same internal problems they have. We are a much more united country. Economically we are not very strong but politically we are very strong. Decision-making what matters. We have ability to say "Look we support the community. We will use our political strength to back up the community."

Southern Africa

The Portuguese colonies are becoming independent. Two colonies are left, the British colony and the South African colony, and we must get them independent. They may be more difficult, I don't know. You can't say having liberated the Portuguese colonies, then we stop. Namibia will continue. We have to become independent. So we are hopeful. Since at least one is becoming independent, we must go to the next step.

Tanzania's achievements in 20 years.

We know more now about what we want to do for independent Tanzania. During our seven years of independence but I don't believe we knew exactly what we wanted to do with independence. Although we don't know exactly how, certainly we know what kind of country we want to build. This clarity in the policies and in the objectives of the party is helping to give a clarity to the nation and it helps to have a sense of purpose. We know what we want to do. Revolution by resolution.

This thing in Tanzania they call revolution is bound to be a process that may take a short or a long time—I believe long. It didn't take us very long to agree on the Arusha Declaration; it didn't take us very long to do certain things as a result of the Arusha Declaration. You might call that revolution, but really the revolution is to build a new Tanzania and this new Tanzania is not going to be built within a short time.

Human nature.

I don't know who does not demand a lot of human nature, even the capitalist. The capitalist says human nature is selfish. In what extent does one use this selfishness as the basis of a society, even in a capitalist society? I really think we are all struggling to fight these parts of human nature which are anti-social, and selfishness by definition is anti-social. The capitalists sometimes over-emphasize this

selfishness. On the other hand the socialists exaggerate when they think you can destroy self. A time may come, I don't know, when you can destroy self completely. In the meantime we have human beings who are there. I can't take selfishness and use it as a basis for building a society. I am building a society where human beings are not behaving like pigs.

Education and understanding.

We are asking our educated people not to have what they consider the full benefits of education. I think they do understand. One good example: whereas many Third World countries lose their educated people, we do not. The educated people trained in Tanzania will stay in Tanzania, not leave Tanzania. Very few will leave Tanzania because they will get more money outside Tanzania. And those educated outside Tanzania will always come back, although they know they are going to be paid less. It is a general understanding among the elite in Tanzania that they have a social responsibility.

The ujamaa village.

Until we have changed our way of living in the rural areas, we have changed nothing in Tanzania. We have a lot of land; our people are scattered and this is very difficult for development. It would be much easier for development, using the limited resources that we have, if people were living in compact communities. Then you can provide a

school and a dispensary, some water and a market. There is this movement to live in villages. This we would have done, socialism or no socialism. There is bound to be an inertia. Many people would prefer to be left alone. We are not going to leave them alone. The Germans and the British left them alone and you see where we are.

We will try to build socialist communities. On the coming together to live in villages, we are putting quite a lot of pressure. Within the next two or three years we should be able to complete "villagization". Socialization is a different matter; this is a long process because you can not force people to be socialist. With these villages in Tanzania, some are socialist, most are not. The majority are villages, not socialist villages. It may take us the next 20 or 30 years before we can say these villages are socialist villages.

Swahili and English.

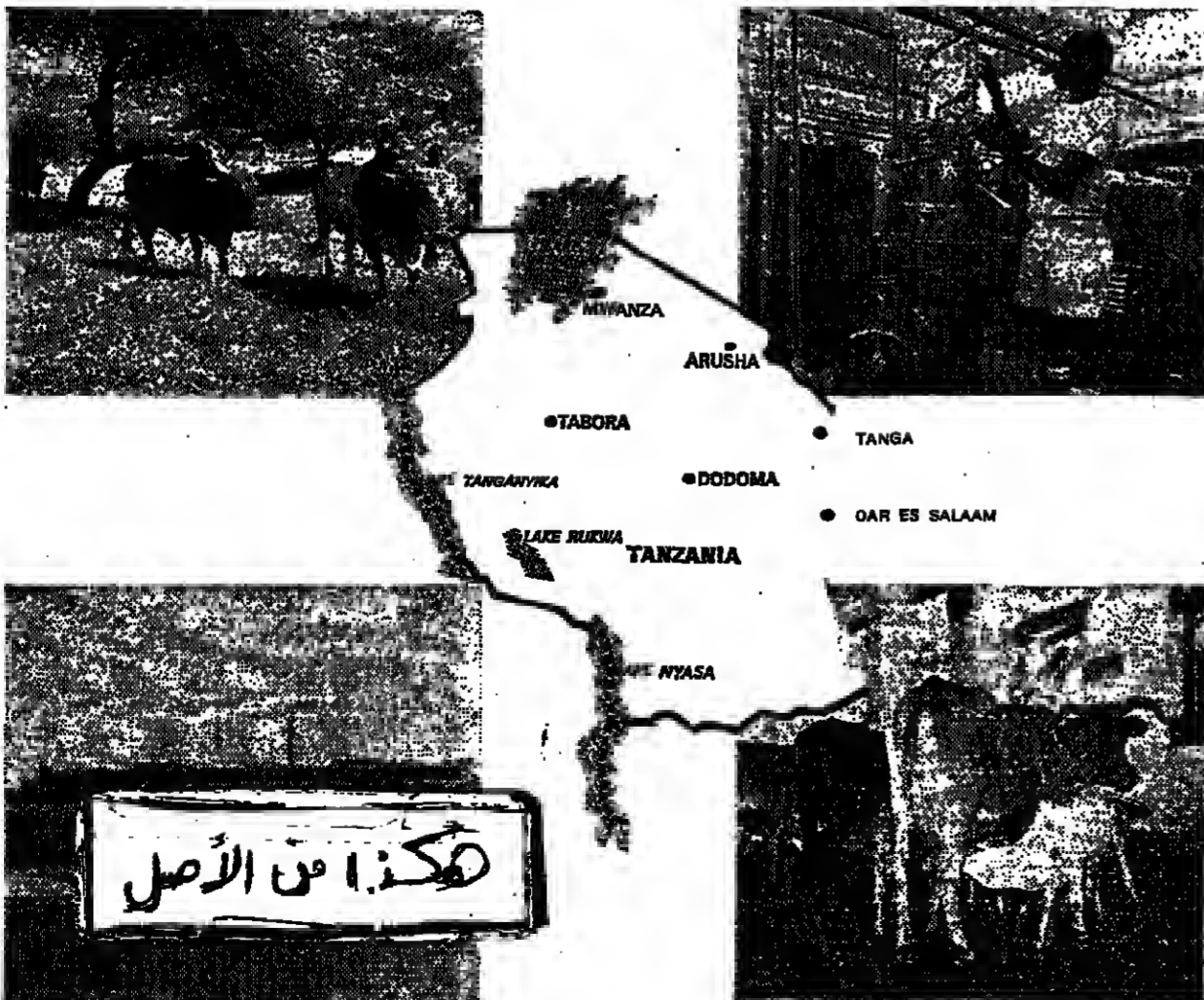
Our ambition is to become bilingual in Swahili and English. We have no ambition to cut out English. In the primary schools Swahili is the medium of education but English is a subject taught. In the secondary schools English is the medium of education but Swahili continues to be taught as a subject. Certainly at the university level English is going to continue as the language of education for a long time. Tanzanians would be very foolish if they rejected English. We are a small country. English and French are African languages and

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6. Technical Assistance to Subsidiaries and Ujamaa Villages.
7. Industrial Training Programmes.

Adult education benefits all

by Alan Hutchison

It would be difficult to imagine a more barren or remote area than that bordering the road from Iringa to Dodoma. It was about midway between the two towns that, earlier this year, my car decided it had had enough. My eye stretched glumly to the horizon. Not a soul in sight. And then, as always seems to happen in Africa, there materialized from the bush, like mist rising out of the ground, a young woman with her child strapped to her back.

We took about a minute exhausting my limited Swahili. Then, as she did not seem anxious to go, I brought out of the car some English magazines on wildlife to show the child. Its mother immediately seized them, and started to read, haltingly, the English text. For the next hour she learnt how to pronounce the names of animals with which she was familiar.

Her ability to read was a tribute to the success of the adult education programme in extending its services to the rural areas, her willingness to learn a symbol of the great desire of nearly all Tanzanians to find greater self-fulfilment through greater knowledge. It is enormously to the credit of Tanzania's present leaders that they have not simply written off the older generation as illiterate, and devoted all the country's educational resources to the seemingly more promising and productive younger generation. It is perhaps this policy of extending the available benefits to all sections of the community, well exemplified in the adult education programme, that entitles Tanzania to call itself a socialist country.

He asked the head of the family what they were doing. The man looked at him a second, and replied: "Mtu ni afya, bwana, mtu ni afya" ("Man is health, my friend, man is health"). The explanation was sufficient, for Mtu ni Afya was the title of a mass adult education programme, which every week was explaining the rudiments of environmental health. The theme that week had been malaria. Banana trees breed mosquitoes, mosquitoes breed malaria. So, the programme had advised, cut down all

the banana trees near your home. Adult education has been expanding since independence. A recent report established that there were some 80,000 adult education teachers throughout the country, and that about three million people, or nearly a quarter of the population, had enrolled for various adult education activities. This would mean that, after China and Cuba, Tanzania has relatively the highest adult education programme in the world.



In 1964, soon after independence, the Government issued the Institute of Education decrees, which set certain aims. Although asked to conduct extra-curricular classes, the institute's job was to train adult teachers and to carry out research into adult education. The institute now records, it organizes, it runs regional centres and publishes adult education guides as well as six books suited to the requirements of new states.

continued on facing page

According to a recent report there were some 80,000 adult education teachers in Tanzania and about three million people had enrolled for classes.

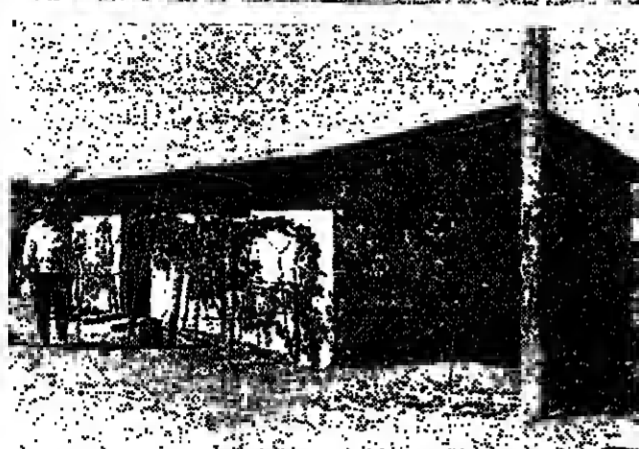
Discipline needed to hold hard-won gains

nearly every town and village in the vast and fertile land of Tanzania has seen the green and white flag of the country's ruling party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). The flag, more frequently seen as the national flag, symbolizes that the party is dominant and to be found everywhere. But more than the open door of the TANU branch office, the flag symbolizes continuing connexion between the man in the street and the party.

Tanzania's greatest achievement since independence has been to ensure the leadership does not stray from the party, that the party does not stray from the people. The result has been the involvement of a vast philosophy, embodied in the Arusha Declaration and the introduction of a self-denying legislation designed to limit the power and wealth of TANU's leaders.

The sovereign body in the country is the National Executive Committee of the party, which ensures that politicians are kept in line with the feelings of the party. The committee is left in few doubts as to the feelings of rank and file at the conference, which is attended by thousands of peasants and workers who compose TANU.

Efficiency is still bulging, inefficient corrupt; opportunities still greater in the villages than in the towns, the sexual revolution, to some brave efforts to help women's branch of the party, is very much in the future. Political corruption, too, is sanctioned and a cruel regime in Zanzibar was tolerated unwillingly. President Nyerere and his government has to deal with a scattered and illiterate population, and, 13 years ago at independence, no trained local administrators or locally elected political institutions, except for TANU itself. President Nyerere has the country's main problems have been poverty, disease and ill health facilities were education (including adult education programmes) have something to eradicate the latter factors—Tanzania is still a very poor country.



Ujamaa, or "familyhood", is the collectivist solution for bringing amenities to the greatest number of people in rural areas. A purpose-built house with a tin roof contrasted with, top, a traditional house.

In recent years world inflation and falling agricultural production, partly caused by drought, have exacerbated the situation—but so, too, has laziness. In a candid speech on May Day this year President Nyerere told his countrymen: "Freedom is work... We are free people, we are not slaves. And whereas slaves are used, a free man uses himself. Tanzanian peasants and workers must therefore work; we must discipline ourselves. Otherwise we shall jeopardize our freedom and mock our hopes for the future." The President was primarily thinking, probably, of loss of production in factories, caused by workers striking illegally against

been the involvement of original institutions and legislation to ensure that these ideals are carried out in practice.

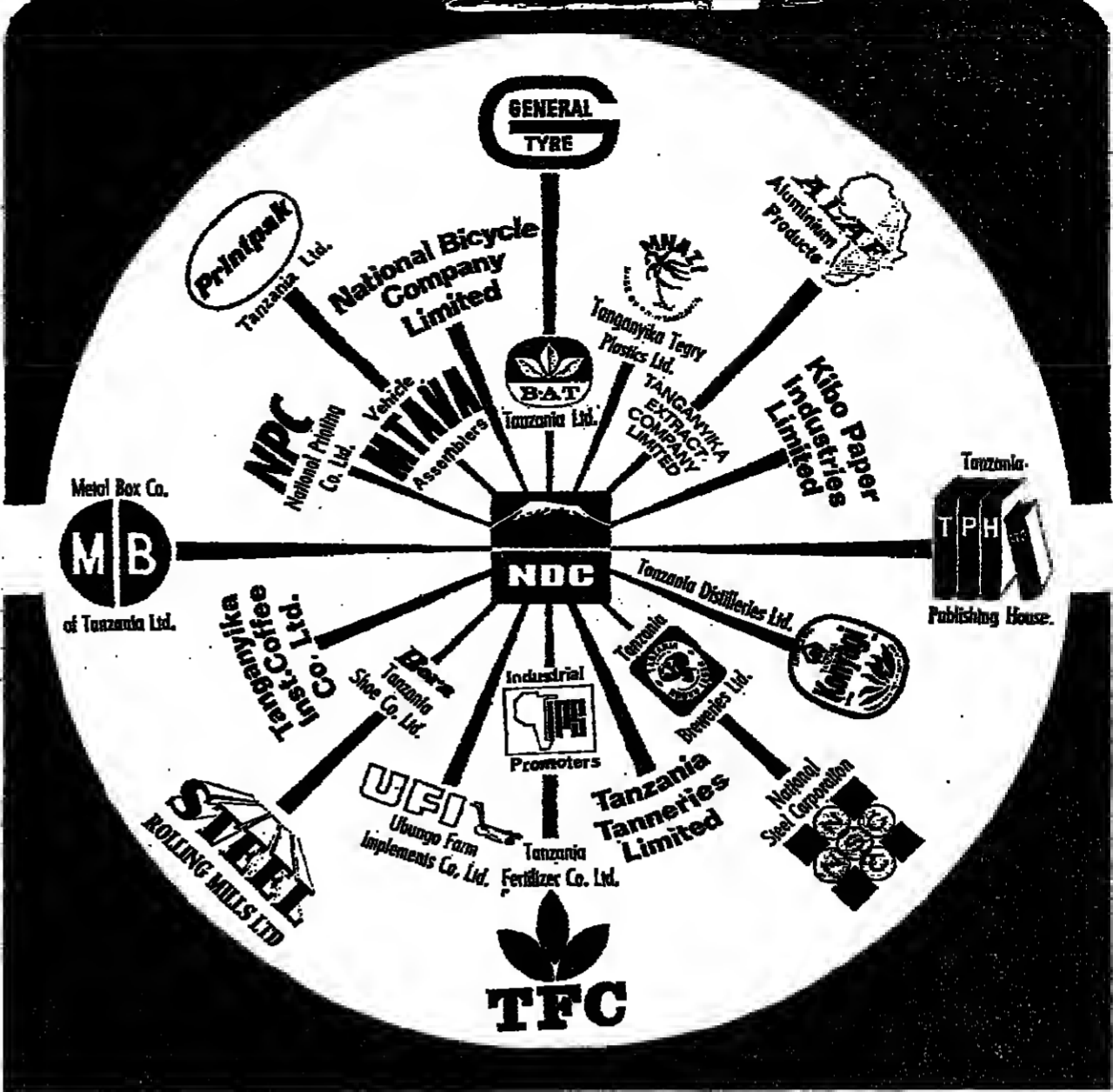
Legislation to check and limit the power and wealth of the leadership has marked every stage of Tanzania's recent history. Leaders first took a cut in their salaries and then saw the possible limits of their wealth more clearly defined in the Arusha Declaration.

No leader was to receive more than one salary, or any rent from houses he owned; he could not be a director of a company, or even own any shares in a company. A leader was defined as a Government or party officer who earned more than £30 a month.

More recently the relationship between these leaders—in industry as well as in politics—and those they lead has been defined in the Mpingo, or leadership guidelines issued in 1971. In them an attempt has been made to close the gap between the men who give the orders and those who obey them, to establish a more egalitarian relationship between the leaders and the led.

By far the most important and well-known instrument for carrying out Tanzania's socialism has been the concept of *ujamaa*. The closest English equivalent of the word is "familyhood" and the idea is simply to apply the widespread African institution of the extended family on a larger scale.

The policy of "villagization" raises a number of ethical and legal problems, among which are the question of compensation to previous owners of land and the dilemma of whether governments have the right to compel people to enjoy a better standard of living. While admitting earlier this year that there was an element of compulsion in the village policies, President Nyerere likened it to the compulsion of vaccination or primary education in England. While the Government intended to compel Tanzanians to live in villages (and already this year there have been reports of the army being called in to enforce this directive), it could not compel them to go into *ujamaa*. That he said, was a faith: "We think it's a jolly good thing... but socialism is a matter of conviction. And you can't convince by law." A.H.



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Adult education benefits all

... from facing page
In 1969 the institute was used to explore ways of making adult education more widely available. A request that to the launching of Mtu ni Afya, perhaps one of the successful mass radio national campaigns ever acted in a developing country. A pilot programme, called Wakati wa Maadoni (Time for Rejoice), celebrating 10 years of independence, was broadcast in 1971 to test public opinion and to discover the involvement in trying to reach and teach small groups of isolated, illiterate people.



Schoolchildren singing national songs at Dodoma.

ing groups actually to do something about their living and sanitary conditions; its main object was to prevent bad health, not describe it. The programme planners wanted the listeners, many of whom would normally ascribe bad health to had spirits, to apply the suggested remedies—or the suggested preventive measures—to their own situations. And the overriding message was that good health depends primarily on the individual not on the Government.

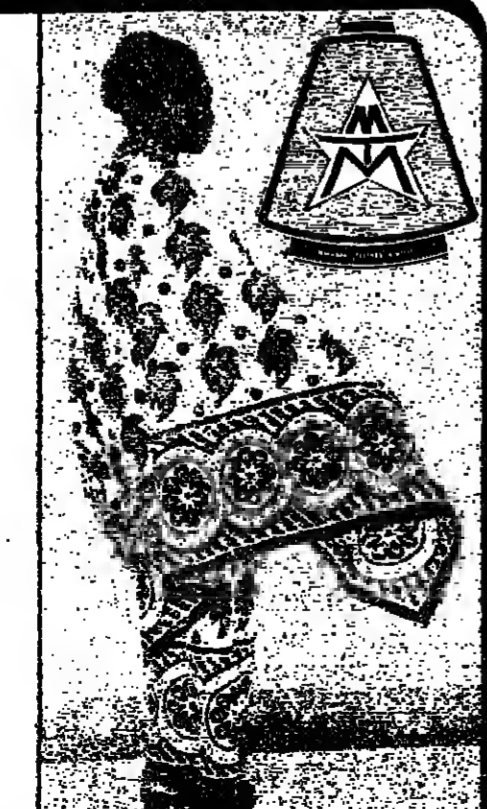
The launching of Mtu ni Afya was accompanied by an extraordinary amount of publicity. Press and radio announcements prepared the public for the first programme, politicians advised

people to tune in and the Friendship Textile Mill even produced three special designs with health motifs, which people still wear. The programmes concentrated on six common health problems: malaria, hookworm, dysentery, bilharzia, tuberculosis and water. The 20-minute programme was preceded by 10 minutes of music, designated as gathering time, and the programmes were presented in as interesting a way as possible, with sound effects and dramatized situations. Every group also had an accompanying pamphlet, printed in large letters, which was useful for literacy purposes as well as summarizing the broadcasts. The 12 programmes were broadcast

three times a week, to give flexibility of listening times. The campaign was a great success, far exceeding its planners' expectations. The estimated audience was more than two million, with the message being passed on to probably twice that number. At its height Mtu ni Afya virtually became a national cult. Not only did people listen to the programme, they wrote poems about it, danced dances for it and sang songs about it. One even got into Tanzania's Top Ten. More prosaically but more practically, they cut down banana trees for it, wore shoes for it and dug latrines for it. My planning officer friend had collection of photographs showing all the different tribal variations of latrine architecture—miniatures of larger hut styles—some made of wood, others of mud, of huts, of round latrines, square latrines, rectangular latrines and latrines with a bobble on top.

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
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Blows to foreign trade balance

by Godfrey Morrison
editor,
Africa Confidential

Tanzania's economy is reeling after two severe body blows: the oil crisis and two years of poor harvests. The most dramatic ill effects of both of these have been on the country's foreign trade balance.

By early November, although no recent figures had been published, it was freely admitted in official circles that foreign exchange reserves were almost completely exhausted. Meanwhile the country's domestic economy was suffering that almost universal ill, high and apparently accelerating inflation.

No exploitable oil has been found in Tanzania and the country has no big mineral export earner on the scale of Zambia's copper, Liberia's iron ore or Sierra Leone's diamonds. But it does have a wide variety of agricultural crops and a cultivated land that could be developed.

There is probably no other country in Africa where such serious efforts have been made to introduce a socialist society. The key to the very economic life is organized (or in some respects will be organized in the future) lies in the Arusha Declaration of 1967.

This laid down that every official of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) the country's only political party, and of the Government, must be a peasant or a worker; and that no such person could hold shares or directorships in companies, should rent

houses to others, or should have more than one salary. The declaration urged the Government to continue to carry out socialism and placed emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for developments.

It also said the main means of production should be under the control of the peasants and workers through the Government and the cooperatives.

Hostile attitude to western ideas

This policy appears to be adhered to with TANU working hard throughout the country to instill socialist ideas into the rural population. The Government-controlled media do the same and manifest a hostile attitude to western and capitalist ideas. A recent article in the Government-owned newspaper, the *Daily News*, stated: "Once Tanzania breaks its dealings with international capitalism, a balanced and rapid economic growth can take place".

All the commanding heights of the economy, such as insurance and banking, have long since been nationalized and in recent years there has been very little foreign investment in the country.

Almost the only sector where there has been some evidence of the authorities having any second thoughts about the general lines of the country's socialist economic policies has been in worker control in industry. In 1973 there was considerable disruption caused by sudden takeovers by workers of factories; however, in recent months the Government seems to have stepped in to back up management and to ensure discipline.

Because of the very small base from which it started, industry, as in most other African states, has recently shown the most statistically impressive growth.

However, President Nyerere has always seen agriculture as the essential motor for economic development and it is in the rural areas, where the great mass of Tanzanians still live, that the success of the Government's policies will be mainly judged.

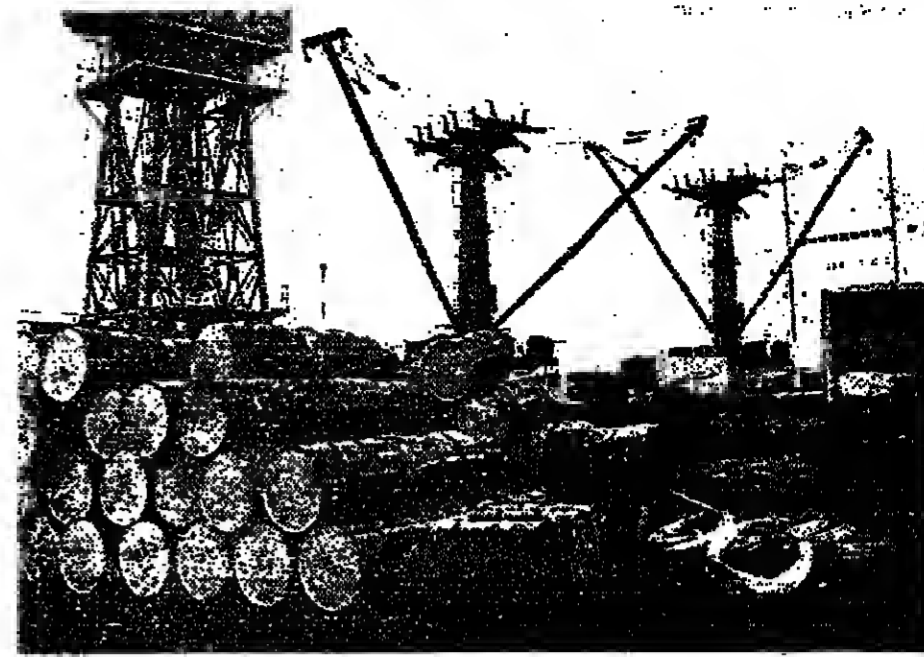
Sharp decline in grain production

Even before the poor rainfall of the past two years agricultural productivity appeared to have become stagnant, and I suspect that the rainfall figures do not completely explain the recent very sharp declines in food grain production.

The policy of introducing *ujamaa* communal villages continues to be carried out steadily. This year has seen a rapid acceleration in the general policy of concentrating the rural population into larger settlements.

This policy, which is quite distinct from the policy of introducing *ujamaa* villages and which does not involve any obligatory or immediate change in the peasants' social or economic methods, is carried out so that it is possible to provide the rural population with those basic elements of economic development: education, health facilities and running water. As long as the rural population remains thinly scattered, their provision remains economically and administratively impossible.

It seems quite possible that about five million people have been regrouped in the course of this year. Not all the five million will have had to move since existing villages were used as the nuclei for the new enlarged settlements; even



Sump oil and fertilizer being unloaded at Dar es Salaam.

so it has been a development without parallel in Africa and it seems possible that in the short term at least, further disruption may be caused to agricultural production.

It is also clear that, although in some parts of the country the policy was carried out skilfully and the people involved were only too eager to move, in other parts of the country there has been great hardship and suffering with large numbers of people seeing their houses smashed down and being forcibly moved sometimes to unsuitable locations.

The sudden acceleration of the policy of concentrating the rural population followed a TANU decision early in the year and speech by President Nyerere fixing the end of 1976 as a deadline for the completion of the process. It is clear that in several cases local officials have carried out the policy with less tact and skill than enthusiasm.

Officials in Dar es Salaam admit privately that they are extremely worried about what has happened. It is unfortunate that Tanzania should have decided to try for a "rural breakthrough" at such a difficult time when the country is afflicted by drought and the oil crisis.

In the first three months of this year, for example, Tanzania's bill for imports was almost double that of the same period last year, with oil and the sharp rise in the price of manufactured goods both playing their part. Assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the Arab states is unlikely to solve fully Tanzania's foreign exchange problem. However, given a good harvest next year, the Government hopes that it will no longer have to import grain after October, 1975.

No figures are yet avail-

able but this year's harvest may well prove to be down to about one third of a normal year. It is possible that the drought has not been the sole cause of this disaster but that it may have been made worse by other factors, including the producer prices paid to the farmers.

At the end of October the Government announced large increases which will be paid for next year's crops. The aim is clearly to persuade the farmers to plant more, and the rises ranged from 12 per cent on cassava to 50 per cent on that all-important staple crop, maize.

Steep rises for consumers

However, at the same time increases for consumers were decided on which were quite steep. Increased prices for beer, cigarettes, and petrol were also announced.

The Tanzanian Government has been operating quite heavy food subsidies which, without the increases in prices to be paid by the consumer, would have soared to 939m Tanzanian shillings in 1974-75. Even with the price and sales tax increases it will be surprising if economic development projects are not retarded in the coming year.

True to the principles of the Arusha Declaration, Tanzania has managed to achieve a fair amount through self-help and has managed to prevent itself becoming bogged down in foreign indebtedness. But the oil price rises and the need to import huge amounts of grain (900m sh) is one estimate of what will be spent on grain for the coming year, must mean that debt servicing charges and debt repayments will rise sharply in the 1980s. Nor is there any intimation of

yet of any change of about going ahead with plan to move the rail from Dar es Salaam to more central Dodoma, a move that inevitably is a

The Chinese-built railway is now ne completion and st apart from its main to shifting Zambia's c exports, do something spur economic develop in southern Tanzania.

hopes for the future in a wide variety of mi such as gold, beach soda ash and iron ore thorough surveying h be carried out.

Tanzania's foreign change problems be eased, though not s if the mainland Govern could lay its hands o ample reserves piled Zanzibar through its ing clove exports.

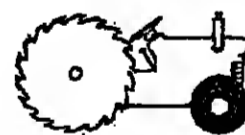
The Zanzibar auth refuse to let Dar es S have this money, alt international banking supposed to be withi competence of the Governme under terms of the original of Tanganyika and Za in 1964.

Zanzibar, meanwhile, its own way and is at pursue an ambitious development programme few financial restr Even colour television been established.

There are also mov reestablish Zanz tourist trade, which once lucrative; and d another obvious field development for Tanza a whole. At present, ever, tourism is in the drums.

Agriculture will r by far the most imp sector for many year. President Nyerere has "It is no use our t about socialism and se ance if we cannot ev our resources of lan and debt repayments will labour to produce b basic foodstuffs for selves."

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Coast gives up its long rule

Michael Wolfers

ance at the map of Tan- will show the obvious raphical reason for the imment's wish to shift capital from Dar es am to Dodoma. The ent capital is a port and far from the areas of ual agricultural and g expansion in the or of the country. It is tety zovo with a mix- of African, Arab, Ger- and modern inter- at architecture and s means of the new East highway. It is also an ion for people from ntryside.

centre of commerce onsumption it has unrivalled in the ough the siting headquarters of the African Community, at in the north of Tan- brought considerable ion and change there, contrast with Dar es m, Dodoma, which lies centre of the country, and unappealing. But in a region of *ujamaa* the result of a an policy that the nment is determined read throughout Tan- Dodoma, dusty and full, gives a possibility just access to all parts zania, as infrastructure apted to new policies.

is geographical perspec- with capitals sited at pleasant coastal town- zation to many coun- in Africa, particularly West Africa, where ment and commerce moved slowly inland river routes, some- supplemented by rail- The coastal capital is, a symbol of colo- nterns of trade, of cash particularly raw rials, exported to Euro- and western factories. is symptomatic of a out looking outwards its economic life, and Tanzanian Government- consciously looking for using self-reliance. It is cal reasoning that has Tanzania look for an ative site for its capi- ty. Dar es Salaam will Je, because it will have aing importance as a not only for Tanzania for neighbours like it, but it will com- pound its pecu- ure by being the seat ceatral government istration. Within a le what remains of ce- geomeat, after im- nt regional devolution, ceatraly located.

rans is by no means irst country in Africa the Third World to 1973, when Tanu was hold- e on a complete shift in capital city, but in ferences, and by this time precedents much of the estimated cost had risen ouble is prestige build-

og. Tanzania's policy stems from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

The Government was seeking the growth of other towns to form dynamic centres for rural develop- ment in the differing geo- graphical areas. The inten- tion was to provide markets for some farmer and diverse locations for industrial development. The plan named nine alternative places for development—Tanga, Arusha, Moshi, Mwanza, Tabora, Morogoro, Mbeya, Mtwara and Dodoma. Projects and housing will be directed to strengthening these towns and the siting of the administration at Dodoma is in line with overall policy.

The decision to move to Dodoma was not taken in haste. It is already a modest town, though with about one tenth of the population of Dar es Salaam, and lies at the crossing point of the north-south and east- west roads. It is being used for a rational alternative location. In addition to extensive recent discussion to Tanzanian political circles, the project has been under examination for nearly 15 years. It was discussed in the Legislative Assembly in 1960 before independence when it was reckoned that the cost would be about £7m at the exchange values of the time. This was thought to be too expensive.

A few years after inde- pendence the move was discussed in the National Assembly but the proposal was shelved and was actively revived only two years ago. By this time the Gov- ernment had already advocat- ed decentralization of much of the administration to the regions so the idea was not to produce another centre of monopolistic power. Soundings were taken of the attitudes of the ruling party to residing the capital, and the results were given to a Tanu conference by President Julius Nyerere. He said that three regions, Coast, Kigoma and Ruvuma were opposed, but that in other regions all the Tanu regional working commit- tees were in favour. The plan had been discussed in 1,859 Tanu branches and was opposed to 842 of these.

The final decision was announced in September, 1973, when Tanu was hold- ing one of its biennial con- ceals, and by this time precedents much of the estimated cost had risen double is prestige build-

ing. Tanzania's policy stems from the opposite end of the argument. As was pointed out in the second five-year plan (1969-1974), Dar es Salaam was growing more quickly than other towns in the country, and if this trend were allowed to continue other towns would grow only slowly.

Once the resting of the capital had been through the mill of party consul- tation and decision, Presi- dent Nyerere made quite plain his personal enthu- siasm that action should not be lagging after the years of hesitation and discussion. Within a few days he formed a special ministry to handle the move, naming himself as Minister but appointing as Minister of State the influential Chief Adam Sapi Mkwawa, the Speaker of the National Assembly.

Chief Adam Sapi, once a paramount chief of the Hehe, is the grandson of Mkwawa, famous for his fighting opposition to German rule in the nineteenth century. His ministry is the first to be assigned to Dodoma and the new Tan- zanian Parliament building will also be built at Dodoma. With the combi- nation of presidential back- ings and the energy of one of the country's most impor- tant political personalities, there is little danger that action on the transfer will go by default. Another prominent Tanzanian figure, Mr George Kabama, the general manager of the National Development Corporation, was named as director-general of a new Capital Development Auth- ority to help to handle the transfer.

It has to be recognized that there is a certain artifi- ciality in building a capital city almost from scratch, and Tanzanian authorities will have to be watchful that grandiose ideas do not creep into the planning. The test of this new project will not be how much is included in the capital but how much can be left out, that is to say how effective is the national policy for decentralization. President Nyerere stated the need in a report he published in May, 1972: "To make a rea- lity of our policies of social- ism and self-reliance, the planning and control of development in this country must be exercised at local level to a much greater extent than at present."



Members of Frelimo, including (extreme right) a woman guerrilla, celebrating in Beira earlier this year the tenth anniversary of the armed struggle in Mozambique.

Haven for Frelimo

The dramatic change in the overall political situation this year in southern Africa, after the change of regime in Portugal, has been warmly welcomed by the Government of Tanzania. President Nyerere has long been in the forefront of African leaders demanding an end to colonial rule in the Portuguese African territories, the introduction of majority rule in Rhodesia, and an end to the present political set-up in South Africa.

However, apart from considerations of principle and sentiment, the change of regime in Portugal and the decision to quit the African territories is of great practical importance to Tanzania because the southern border of the country is with Mozambique. Because of this the Ruvuma river has been one of the front lines between independent black Africa and white-ruled southern Africa.

Tanzania has long been a haven for African national- ist guerrilla movements but none has been of greater importance to the authorities in Dar es Salaam than Frelimo, which now omniates the transitional Government in Mozambique and which is in lead the country to independence in the middle of next year.

During Frelimo's 11-year struggle, even though it has received vital financial and military arms supply support from China, the Soviet Union, Sweden and various other western sources including the churches, the support of Tanzania has been vital to the movement. This has been because Tanzania provided Frelimo with the means of physical access to Tanzania, allowed it to establish bases on its territory from which the initial incursions were organized and later, once the movement was firmly established within Mozambique, provided the means for transferring back-up support. The transmitters of Radio Tanzania were organized and used as a ready means of transmitting powerful and easily heard propaganda broadcasts in Portuguese and the Mozambique vernacular languages.

Jo the early phase of guerrilla activity when Frelimo's main military thrust was in the northern Mozam- bican provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado nearly the whole of Mozambique military activity was on Tanzania's doorstep but in the past two years when it concentrated its pressure on Tete and the Cabora Bassa dam area, the importance to Frelimo of Zambia grew.

Frelimo has not been with- out cost to Tanzania. Apart from the financial consider- ations there have been security problems; the murder in 1969 near Dar es Salaam of Dr Eduardo Mondlane, the leader of Frelimo, illustrated particularly strongly the problems involved. And when Oscar Kambona, formerly one of President Nyerere's closest confidants and his Foreign Minister, fell out with the Government and went into exile, the Portuguese Govern- ment was quick to offer him help as they saw him as a possible focus for opposition to Dr Nyerere.

One of the strengths of Frelimo was that fairly quickly it established itself as by far the most effective Mozambican guerrilla organization. In the case of other territories, notably South Africa and Rhodesia, the effectiveness of African nationalism has been seriously weakened by divisions and rival movements.

In Rhodesia there has been Zouu, Zapu, and latterly Froliz, while in South Africa there was the ANC and PAC. These rivalries have been complicated in some cases exacerbated by the Sino-Soviet dispute, and Russian and Chinese rivalry in Africa has been seen in the way Moscow's support for one movement has been balanced by Pek- ing's support for a rival.

Nowhere is the rivalry between competing African nationalist organizations sharper than in Angola, where it appears likely to delay independence and, so, some people fear, threaten serious disorders before and/or after independence.

President Nyerere has always tried to promote cooperation between rival movements and the striking of differences for the sake of the common cause. Thus in the past few months he has trying, together with President Kuunda of Zambia and President Mobutu of Zaire, to achieve an African common front between the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita. However, the Ango- lan situation has proved dif- ficult for, not only have these three movements been at odds, but there has been a series of splits within the MPLA where the leadership of Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto (who is supported by Dr Nyerere) has been chal- lenged.

One group which appears to have the wholehearted support of the Tanzanian authorities is Swapo who are seeking the independ- ence of South-west Africa or Namibia.

The provision of aid to

Community shows strain but survives

In practical terms the East African Community whose members are Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, represents the most concrete example of the frequently expressed ideal of African unity. In no other regional African organization do the members pool such a real measure of sovereignty.

As at present constituted, the community dates from a treaty which came into effect in 1967. However, cooperation between the three states dates back to the colonial era when the British found it convenient to coordinate many of the services in the region; and in some important respects there was a greater measure of cooperation in the first few years of independence than there is today.

That the three territories have in some important respects drawn apart is not surprising. The most powerful ideological force at work in all the territories in the first years of independence has been a fairly simple form of nationalism.

This has been a most necessary means of building up the new states which have been threatened by internal divisions caused by tribal differences and other factors; but it has not made the sharing of sovereignty easy. Another difficulty has been that, although the three states have much in common historically, they have chosen distinct political directions since inde- pendence, with Kenya opt- ing for a mixed economy

where local and inter- nation- al capital plays a big role, while Tanzania has chosen a thorough-going socialist path.

In the period since General Amin has been in control in Uganda relations within the community have been further strained because President Nyerere has remained an open sup- porter of Dr Milton Obote, the man General Amin ousted. President Nyerere has continued to offer Dr Obote refuge within Tan- zania. What is most remark- able about the East African Community is not that it is showing strains, but that it has managed to survive.

It was as long ago as 1948 that an East African High Commission, headed by the governors of the three territories, was set up to manage common services in trans- port, communications, education, research, common external tariffs and a fairly exten- sively integrated banking and taxation system. In 1961 the High Commission was re- placed by the East African Common Services Organ- ization.

In 1964 the Kampala Agreement was signed; one of its chief aims was to try to make the organization benefit Uganda and Tan- zania more effectively because it had become in- creasingly clear that most of the advantages were being reaped by Kenya. The agreement was never properly carried out and a general secretariat with

growing number of disputes within the organization made it look probable that it would collapse.

However, a Commission on East Africa, consisting of ministers from the three states and United Nations staff, was set up, and their report in 1966 led to the signature the following year of a Treaty for East African Cooperation which forms the basis for the present community.

The treaty recognized the obvious advantages of economic harmonization of planning; and it took into account the desirability of sharing development oppor- tunities more fairly and spreading the administrative headquarters of common services between the three states. So the railways have their headquarters in Nairobi, the harbours have theirs in Dar es Salaam and the postal services in Kam- papia. The supreme executive organ of the community, the East African Authority, which is composed of the three presidents, has not met since the takeover of Uganda by General Amin; but the com- munity has continued to function, thanks to working meetings which are attended by ministers from the governments of the three members, as well as the East African Ministers. Each country nominates one each.

The community also has a general secretariat with



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Upholding democracy in one-party system

by Alan Hutchison

The Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu) party this year celebrated its twentieth anniversary. Always a mass party, it celebrated the occasion in mass style—march pasts, gymnastic displays and crowds of spectators. It brought to mind the party's early political rallies, when up to 50,000 people would flock into Dar es Salaam to hear Tanu leaders call for independence. Earlier this year, I asked President Nyerere, the holder of Tanu card number one, if he could remember details of the first meeting.

"The Tanganyika African Association was drawing up a new programme, a clearer constitution, and objective was to be independence. Then it was suggested—by me—that we should have a new name. At that time there was the Kenya African Union, and we thought of Tanganyika African Union (TAU) but it was also the time of Mau Mau, so eventually we decided on Tanu." Despite the new union name of Tanzania, the party has preferred to retain the mainland's former name in its title.

For four years Dr Nyerere toured the country, usually in an ancient car still, I believe, preserved. He was ably helped, by those in the leadership still, and by those who have fallen by the wayside. It would show an indifference to history to pretend that the party does not owe a great deal to people like Bibi Titi Mohamed, convicted in a treason case a few years ago (but now released), whose forceful personality played a major role in organizing Tanu's active women's section.

During this time Dr Nyerere presented the territory's case for independence to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and served briefly on the country's Legislative Council before resigning because Africans were not being given enough responsibility in government.

Through good organization and Dr Nyerere's tireless travelling Tanu became a highly effective mass nationalist movement. In the 1958 elections no candidate opposed by Tanu was elected, and in 1960 Tanu won 70 of the 71 seats contested. This posed a dilemma for a party which had always prided itself on the value of discussion. As Dr Nyerere said: "If the people only acquiesce in the Tanu candidate who is submitted to them by the party machinery they are losing their effective power over the representative and his actions."

Dr Nyerere's own reaction was to resign the premiership one month after independence in December, 1961, in order to transform Tanu from a party fighting for independence to one geared to the new task of nation-building.

Tanu was reorganized internally, too. The emergence of Tanzania, first as a *de facto* and then as a *de jure* one-party state was accompanied by efforts to put "creative tension" back into politics. A presidential commission decided that constituencies should be fought by two Tanu candidates, put forward by local branches for endorsement by the national executive. In the first elections held under the new system, two junior ministers and six incumbent MPs failed to be chosen as candidates at all, and two ministers and four junior ministers were actually defeated. The pattern has been repeated in ensuing elections, demonstrating Tanu's visible ability to uphold the democratic element in one-party democracy, a phrase which in most parts of the world has become quite meaningless.



Electioneering in Tanzania. Dr Nyerere (above) at a pre-independence rally. Below: Bibi Titi Mohamed, who organized the Tanganyika African National Union active women section and was convicted plotting. She has now been released.



Prosperous minority comes under increasing pressure

by Godfrey Morrison

There are probably about 30,000 Asians still in Tanzania and they remain an influential and conspicuously prosperous minority. They have been better treated than in neighbouring Kenya, where they have been long under severe pressure and much better treated than in neighbouring Uganda, where they have been summarily expelled. However they are now under considerable and what looks like growing pressure in Tanzania.

President Nyerere's multiracial ideals are genuine and in the years since independence he has acted with considerable courage to protect the Asian minority from the xenophobic and racist inclinations of some of his followers. He has made use of qualified community members' skills at all levels of government and in the parastatal bodies; Mr Amir Jamal is Minister for Commerce and Industry and Mr Al Noor Kassam is Tanzania's Minister nominated to the East African Community where he is in charge of Finance and Administration. It is not surprising that the Asians in East Africa have come under pressure after the departure of the British as they had become a minority but in a class sense because of their commercial energy and enterprise they

had become the area's middle class. In Tanzania as in the other territories they have shown themselves culturally and socially exclusive; mixed marriages are rare and most Asians seem to spend their leisure time among their own people. The degree of mutual suspicion and dislike between Africans and Asians remains high and each possesses a popular and unflattering racist stereotype of the other. Africans describe them as lazy and irresponsible while Africans have traditionally regarded Asians as cunning and grasping.

However non-racialist President Nyerere's intentions may have been it has been the Asian minority who have transformed Tanzania into a socialist society. He should have bit the Asian under the voucher system but the latter was in control of so much of the retail and wholesale trade. In the past two years the continuation of agriculture has deprived a considerable number of Asians of their livelihood, and it is likely to damage further the country's agricultural production. All these moves are regarded by the motivated by socialist ideals as unfair but this may have been on the Government's mind. Since the Asians' commercial energy and enterprise they

sort of middle class between the Africans and the colonial British, many of their aspirations, in the shape of the sort of consumer goods they want to acquire and the sort of life styles they tend to adopt, are essentially western. In Tanzania not only are capitalist ideas under continuous fire but western cultural values and habits to music or dress for example have also been intermittently criticized. This has increased the Asians' sense of being a beleaguered minority.

About half the Asian community holds Tanzanian citizenship. But it is not only the non-Tanzanian Asians, such as the approximately 13,500 British passport holders, who are trying to leave. British passport holders are being allowed gradually to enter Britain. Figures are not available but a reasonable guess is that the British High Commission in Dar es Salaam is probably issuing between 500 and 1,000 vouchers a year. Another popular country for immigrants is Canada and some have managed to gain entry to the United States. Exchange control is stringent and the Asians have found it difficult to get their money out of the country legally. Because of this they have resorted to all sorts of illegal methods extending from over-invoicing for imports to smuggling, which has led to a sort of vicious cycle of mutual suspicion between the Asian community and the Government.

Tanzania's Asians probably about 60 per cent to 40 per cent Hindu, with 90 per cent coming from what is now Gujarat state in north-east of Bombay. A considerable number are Ismailis and followers of the Aga Khan.

Many of these are Tanzanian citizens. But oil and non-citizens alike of that there is growing criticism against Asian community, mainly junior officials of the Government. A common complaint is that the police show a particular zeal in monitoring and checking when an Asian is involved. Not that the Asians always their own friends. I have frequently been surprised at their attitude towards African students in business and government. The Asians' problem, however, is that they are living in a court whose government's policies involve a far-reaching and sometimes harsh onslaught on middle-class values and property; and they are middle class. So the exact seems likely to continue.

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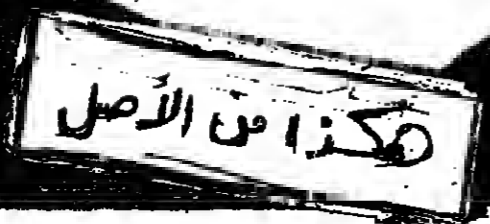
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Zanzibar: new ruler eases tensions

Michael Wolfers

United Republic of Tanzania, called Tanzania, was just over 10 years old it could be another 10 years before there is a true integration. President Julius Nyerere's attitude towards the island of Zanzibar, with its own government, is a sensitive subject which has taken in Zanzibar, particularly under the rule of the late Sheikh Aheid Karume, who was seized upon by his opponents.

Points must be borne in mind: Zanzibar is its own president, and as First Vice-President of Tanzania, and has reserved many prerogatives to the Revolutionary Council. A violent revolution completely reversed the political situation and dispossessed an entire class at heavy cost. Life in Zanzibar is being reshaped by dramatic events.

It does seem that it has moved more slowly in the first 10 years than President Nyerere would have wished.

The legal system, under the constitutional agreement, is a Zanzibar and not a union subject, but it is embarrassing to Dr Nyerere's Government that defendants in Zanzibar are not allowed legal representation.

Without rejecting Sheikh Karume's history as the mainspring of the Afro-Shirazi Party, Sheikh Jumbe has introduced significant shifts in internal policy and has been more ready to travel abroad and to make contact with other government systems. He has recently visited several of Tanzania's African neighbours and is a more credible representative of the united republic than was Sheikh Karume, who did not hide the fact that his political interests did not go far outside Zanzibar and Pemba.

Sheikh Karume's enthusiasm for new projects has stamped itself on Zanzibar which is a mixture of historical relics, now refurbished for the first time in 10 years, and ambitious new buildings, incongruous with the climate and environment of Zanzibar. Modernization has come to Zanzibar, which had money to spend as the price of cloves soared, and has resulted in some modern buildings which Sheikh Karume is seeking to tidy up.

Foreign powers have assisted in the modernization programme, with China supplying factories and British contractors engaged in civil engineering schemes and a British company building a television station. Zanzibar has its own pattern of consular relations which, though reminiscent of mainland Africa, appears to be directed independently.

While Zanzibar continued to allow visitors in the past few years there were constraints and restrictions and a seeming passivity in the island life. The old town of Zanzibar is like several of the Arab-influenced towns along the African mainland coast but Zanzibar's island setting is spectacularly beautiful and the sight and smell of spices add piquancy to the landscape.

Zanzibar, an outpost of Arabia, was of historic importance in the growth of inter-African commerce (tragically through slave trading, for which it was once a major centre) and was the starting point for much of the early European exploration of Africa. Burton and Livingstone travelled from there when the Sultan was a powerful ruler. The Sultanate dynasty was overthrown in the revolution of January, 1964, a month after Britain granted independence.

The future for Zanzibar lies in closer integration with the mainland which will allow better economic and job prospects, particularly for young people. Sheikh Karume and President Nyerere are in agreement on this within a few weeks of the January 1964 revolution, and both leaders understood that the agreement was only a preliminary move, hence the important list of subjects which remained within the exclusive competence of the Zanzibar Government—including agriculture, education, health, information, prisons, energy and justice.

As fear of counter-revolution recedes and the confidence of the Afro-Shirazi Party grows, it should become easier for Sheikh Jumbe, or a successor, to revise and strengthen the union agreement.

It is a profession of rich colour, heavy blue sea, white coral and vivid green of the vegetation under what is usually a hot and sultry sky. Away from the modern developments, Zanzibar is still very much like one's imaginary Africa rather than the reality of much of Africa today, perhaps because Zanzibar

has been no desire to expected from the East African Community, formed of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, has just survived the traumas of the Tanzanian-backed invasion of Uganda by pro-Obove supporters and subsequent border skirmishes. There have been border squabbles too with another neighbour, Malawi, whose policy of cooperation, until recently, with South Africa has put it well and truly beyond the pale.

A halting rapprochement is now in evidence. One of President Nyerere's most celebrated acts of principle, the recognition of Biafra, was based perhaps more than anything else on an ignorance of the situation. Certainly the federal view, never very well put across, did not match the persuasiveness of Ibo arguments, presented with such assurance by smooth-tongued Biafran envoys. General Gowon's statesmanlike behaviour during the war, as well as his personality, which impressed President Nyerere at the OAU "reconciliation meeting", persuaded the Tanzanian leader to mend fences quickly.

It has been Tanzania's special relationship with China that has excited most comment, from the downright silly (Tanzania was to observe the Chinese New Year holiday, according to one western newspaper) to the predictable paranoia of South Africa, whose Prime Minister has opined that the Chinese presence in Tanzania threatens the stability of the entire continent. This "relationship between most unequal equals" as President Nyerere once called it, has certainly fulfilled the expectations of one commentator who believed that it would "excite worry in other states".

The Chinese involvement in Tanzania is considerable. Chinese instructors train the army, navy and air wing, and China has supplied equipment for all three, including a number of MIG 17s and light tanks. China chose Tanzania (and Zambia) as the site for the largest communist aid project, the £170m Tanzam railway.

Thanks to the financing conditions of the railway China has now replaced Britain as Tanzania's chief supplier. China has also assisted in the construction of several other important projects in Tanzania, including the Friendship textile mill, a farm implements factory, a radio transmitter, a large agricultural scheme and a naval base; it has provided medical teams, police training and emergency relief. China has been the chief, and virtually sole, supplier of aid to Zanzibar.

China has also been taken as a model for many nation-building ideas, such as the practical element in Tanzanian schooling, the philosophy of self-reliance, the emphasis on agriculture-based development, the need for frugality and the adult education programme.

But Chinese involvement in Tanzania, massive though it is, should not be mistaken for influence. No Chinese advisers have permeated into the Civil Service or into the hierarchy of the army, let alone into State House. In many ways there is need to revise Nyerere's assertion made shortly after independence that "when it comes to actual facts, this country is completely western".

As ever and with no real lead expected from the much vaunted but as yet unpublished review of policy towards southern Africa, it is likely to prove a continuing problem. At the same time the good personal relations between Tanzania's leader and several prominent African not only politicians, should not be discounted as a factor in favour of improved state-to-state relations.

The liberation of southern Africa has been the core of Tanzania's foreign policy, an extension of its own fight for independence, for, as President Nyerere has said on numerous occasions, no independent black African can regard himself as truly free until his brothers and sisters in Rhodesia, South Africa and, to a lesser extent now, the Portuguese territories are able to decide their own destiny. On a practical level, as mentioned earlier, Tanzania has provided a headquarters for the Liberation Committee, the OAU body which channels aid from member states to the liberation movements, many of whom also have their headquarters in Dar es Salaam.

Even more practically it has provided training camps and facilities for the fighters, as well as transit facilities for groups on their way into Mozambique, Rhodesia, South-west Africa and Angola. Diplomatic pressure has also been applied wherever possible, in the United Nations and in other international forums, and President Nyerere was a signatory to, as well, probably, as the author of, the moderate Lusaka Manifesto, which could still provide the blueprint for peaceful change to majority rule in southern Africa.

Tanzania's relations with the rest of Africa have been dictated by a prudent mixture of principle and expediency. With General Amin

Foreign policy: idealism and pragmatism

Tanzania's foreign policy, the personality of Julius Nyerere, who has it more or less single since independence, is a striking mixture of idealism and pragmatism. Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some sort of right to advise its protégé, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations.

Tanzania drew attention to the former attitude when soon after independence it expelled a British national who had insulted a Tanzanian.

Notice was thus served that on the personal level a colonial mentality would no longer be tolerated. But Britain was to receive a bigger jolt in 1965 when President Nyerere broke off relations over the Labour Government's failure to contain or reverse Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence. Typically, he was one of the few African leaders who responded to an OAU appeal to member states to break relations with Britain over Rhodesia. The cost was a £7m British loan geared in Tanzania's second development plan.

Relations with Britain were resumed again in 1968, but they suffered a further trauma in 1970 with the Heath Government's decision to supply a limited amount of military equipment to South Africa. In the event African countries, did not carry out their threat to leave the Commonwealth (it would surely have been more dramatic if they had asked Britain to leave since it was Britain which was acting contrary to Commonwealth interests).

Relations have been on the mend once again since Labour took office, and aid movements, including that of the African National Congress (ANC), and the Zim-

baabwe African National Union (Zanu) used Tanzania as their base.

It was the relationship with Britain that required the most dramatic adjustment. Like most former colonial powers Britain assumed that it had some sort of right to advise its protégé, and that a very special relationship existed between the two countries—but one based on the master/pupil model rather than the friendship between two sovereign nations.

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TANZANIA



CAPTIONS: (1) Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) highest mountain in Africa and Tanzania's "Shining Mountain" (2) Two farmers examining their healthy young maize crop. (3) Cattle breeding in Tanzania. (4) The old and the new Dar-es-Salaam. (5) Sorting diamonds at Mwañdu. (6) Wildebeest grazing in the Serengeti, "the finest game park in the world". (7) Dar-es-Salaam Harbour (Haven of Peace). (8) Cloves, Zanzibar's main cash crop.

For further information consult our High Commission in London 43 Hertford Street W1Y 8DB

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC JUSTICE

FROM AN ADDRESS BY H.E. PRESIDENT JULIUS K. NYERERE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GUYANA, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1974, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE TURKEYEN THIRD WORLD LECTURES.

"The important work for our future is... in serious detailed planning... directed at a shared goal—total independence for our states."

Reflecting on the growing understanding of the true nature of independence, of the need for it to be economic as well as political, President Nyerere said that the years since the first Conference of Non-Aligned Nations in 1961 had taught the Third World countries three things: that the economic vulnerability of newly independent states tempted stronger nations to violate their sovereignty for economic gain; that dependence on another country for development invited economic blackmail; but, finally, that poor countries could act together to resist international economic subjection.

"Economic independence does not imply a desire for national self-sufficiency... we are not trying to reject or run

away from the inter-dependence of the modern world... our nations want to co-operate with others for their common benefit... Comparing the position of small and poor nations in the world with that of unorganised workers in an un-restricted capitalist system, President Nyerere said: "Our poverty and separate weakness mean that we sell the product of our labour in markets dominated by those who can afford to wait." But the workers had learned to improve their position by banding together into Trade Unions and forming co-operatives and now the poor countries of the world were beginning to learn from their example. "We want to receive at the international level the same justice which a worker rightly demands within a nation."

In their own nations workers movements had been able to enforce guaranteed conditions of work, security of income and availability of social services; and these improvements, though not changing the fundamental nature of capitalism, were real gains and not to be scorned. In the international economy, however, the only "regulations" on the competition for private profit were negotiated among the strong for their own

protection. In these conditions it was not surprising that inequalities between rich and poor nations continued to grow year by year.

Dr. Nyerere said: "I believe that we poor nations are partly to blame for the persistence of this situation. For we have been confusing political equality of rights with economic equality." He warned that by accepting the fiction of equal standing in the existing international economic system instead of trying to change its basically unfair conditions poor nations were acquiescing in their own exploitation. The present system accentuated existing inequalities.

First, the poor nations were poor in real terms and especially in terms of technology, infrastructure and related efficiency. Second, their poverty meant they had few resources which could be devoted to investment. Third, international corporations which managed the extractive and manufacturing industries in many poor countries repatriated much of their income. Fourth, developing countries found marketing barriers within the rich countries when they attempted to export finished rather than primary products and consequently they forfeited the multiplier effects of processing. Fifth, the

demand for raw materials did not generally rise proportionately to the rise in incomes in the developed world. And finally, many poor countries depended heavily on an export commodity which was of only marginal importance to the economies of the importing nations; consequently they had little bargaining power in relation to their exports.

A national government could take steps to mitigate class and regional inequalities in its own country: there was no world government to do the same on a global scale. Such action depended at present on the aid policies of the richer countries, and these were scarcely significant when they provided for a mere 0.35% of the Gross Domestic Product of the 14 richest countries in genuine, untied aid.

The only remedy for poverty was in the hands of the poor nations themselves. They were not as helpless as they sometimes believed. Their power lay in the Third World as a whole—not only oil but minerals and primary commodities as well as markets for their own manufactured goods. Given the impetus of competition for these goods and markets the wealthy nations might be induced to make what to them were really marginal

concessions but which, to the poorer countries, were essential and vital changes. To this end it was essential for each Third World country to get control of its own economy so as to allow it to determine its trade patterns and relationships and so implement any decisions taken in support of a Third World strategy of trading terms reform.

Third World nations could help one another, and lessen the monopolistic strength of the wealthy nations, by trading together. The President mentioned India as an example of a country which now produces the simpler types of capital equipment. This would require positive action by governments in giving preferences to other Third World countries and in resisting the high-pressure salesmanship of traditional suppliers. It might also involve some sacrifices. "Yet unless we do change our trading partners wherever this is at all possible, our nations will remain economic satellites of the rich states."

They could co-operate in joint ventures and services such as shipping lines, research institutions, economic consultancy services (which had proved of immense value to O.P.E.C. in negotiating its oil price increases) and the exchange of technical assistance.

Third World Nations could act together "like a Trade Union of the Poor" in negotiations with the rest of the world.

It would be absurd, President Nyerere warned, to expect such co-operation to be easy. Temptations to short-term individual benefit would always be there. But in the long run no one was helped but for instance, one country paying more than was necessary for foreign investment. As far as trade between Third World countries was concerned, a serious difficulty was that the goods themselves would rarely be cheaper and might sometimes be of poorer quality than those supplied by the developed countries. But "the fact is that independence can never be attained without some sacrifice. We have to make a choice."

"Choosing to work towards economic independence does not mean that we are declaring economic war on the wealthy nations of the world... We are simply saying that we are poor nations living in a world dominated by rich nations... The task of building economic independence and becoming free and equal partners in the world economy is a difficult one... In this massive work which has to be done... the responsibility is ours."

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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Benn withdrawal of £8m aid to NVT increases prospect of nationalization

Maurice Corio... already been tabled but not presented to the Commons... Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing...

Levels of home output are determinants of export pricing... Mr Benn's ability to cope with specific problems of industry is being sorely tested...

Kissinger forecast of controls to save energy

From Frank Vogl... Dr Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, said here today that it was his firm impression that President Ford would impose mandatory measures to reduce United States oil imports...

Gulf oil states poised for prompt emulation of Aramco takeover

By Roger Vioyeve... As talks open in London today to discuss the final details of a complete takeover of the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) by the Saudi Arabian government...

Order will allow rise in subsidized food prices

By Hugh Clayton... Government efforts to peg prices of subsidized foods are being hampered by the market disturbances created by the subsidies themselves...

Leyland wins £50m Egyptian contract

On Dec 8... A £50m agreement was signed today under which Leyland will build a vehicle assembly plant in Egypt...

Motor union leaders will discuss crisis

By R. W. Shakespeare... Urgent discussions will be held by union leaders this week on the deepening crisis in the motor industry...

Mr Healey takes a broad agenda to Saudi talks

By Our Energy Correspondent... Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, left London yesterday by RAF Comet for three days of talks with senior Saudi Arabian government ministers...

Mr Varley will outline plans to save UK fuel

Details of Britain's energy saving campaign will be revealed today by Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Energy...

Alfa Romeo lay-offs agreed with unions

Alfa Romeo, Italy's second largest motor vehicle manufacturer after Fiat, has initiated an agreement with the unions for the loss of 26 working days between now and the end of May...

10pc fall in home sales of British cars last month

Motor manufacturers reported a 10 per cent fall in home sales of British cars last month... The British Leyland group reported a 10 per cent fall in home sales of British cars last month...

Sofico property group asks for moratorium

From Harry Debelius... Sofico operated primarily as an investment manager for shareholders, holding 44 apartment blocks on the south coast as well as several hotels, a commercial centre and a number of choice building sites...

Phoenix gives assurance on Jessel loan interest

By Our Financial Staff... Holders of Jessel Securities 92 per cent loan stock are to receive the half-yearly interest payment which fell due last Friday...

Man-made fibres output 10pc down on year ago

By Peter Hill... Output of Britain's man-made fibres industry this year is expected to be more than 10 per cent less than in 1973...

Bank governors to consider oil funds problem

By David Blake... Central Bank governors from the leading industrial nations of the West meet in Basle today to discuss the recurring problems of the world monetary system...

Cumulus Extracts from The Chairman's Statement for 1974. The fall in the net asset value of our shares during this unpleasant year, though less than that of the All-Share Index...

Alitalia move to meet losses

From John Earle... Alitalia, the Italian national airline which forms part of the state-owned IRI Group, has decided on a capital reconstruction to meet accumulated losses amounting to the end of June to 48,475m lire (about £2.3m)...

Bank governors to consider oil funds problem

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BURGESS PRODUCTS Company (Holdings) Second Half Improvement Expected to Continue. 1974 1973 Group Turnover 10,426,214 9,325,352...

Management

Edited by Rodney Cowton

How to get fair wages for all

idea of the "just wage" pay anomalies goes very far... it may constitute the profound differentiation between "labour markets" and "commodities" where the market is not equal...

most clearly affected by the cost of living on the one hand, and by the experience of comparable workers near them on the other... PEP observes that job evaluation works where there is a high level of involvement, and agreed procedure operated by known and respected persons...

FINANCIAL NEWS

Moss Engineering making the best of it

Moss Engineering takes comfort in the fact that experience of earlier deflationary periods suggests the company's products will not be hit so badly as others... Moss (formerly Moss Gear) actually improved on the forecast made a year earlier...

Hitachi fears deeper slump

Hitachi, the Japanese heavy industrial group, said productivity would deteriorate further during the second half year ending March... "The current recession is much more serious than earlier expected."

Five Oaks ready for expansion

While net profits of Five Oaks Investments in the year to June 30 last were cut severely from £367,000 to £106,000, the chairman in his annual review says that a further improvement was met in the group's financial position...

Higher BASF payout uncertain

The 1974 payout of BASF AG is likely to be determined by the West German chemical concern's business in the next few months, and not so much by its earnings for the year...

Renwick Group

Poor results from the Volkswagen motor-caravan conversion business and the depressed state of the motor industry, halved interim pre-tax profits of the Renwick Group...

Briefly

Speedwell Gear Case: For year to July 31, company made pre-tax profit of £5,000 (against a loss of £25,000)... Ben Williams: Taxable profit in six months to June 30, £20,000 (£7,700); dividend, 0.37p (0.35p)...

British and Irish ferry's recovery

The British & Irish Steam Packet Co expects to make a net profit of £250,000 for 1974 compared with a net loss of £1.1m for 1973... This turnaround in the performance was forecast by Mr William B. Mulligan, general manager...

Guinness, Distillers and Burton figures due

Outstanding profit statements scheduled for this week include Guinness (final tomorrow), Distillers (interim, Thurs), and Burton Group whose final results are expected on Friday...

Schneider switch deal with Denain

Denain-Nord-est-Lonzevy said over the weekend that it had made available to the Schneider Group an offer of holding the possibility of buying Schneider's 32 per cent interest in Marine-Firminy...

No Tremletts accounts until New Year

The accounts of Tremletts and its Melbrey and Tower Assets subsidiaries, though nearing completion, will not be ready for submission to the respective annual meetings before the year end...

The secretary shortage starts to ease

signs are pointing to ease in the market for secretaries... The shortage which last year left many employers unable to bring staff levels up to establishment looks as if it is ebbing...

Two girls who left in the summer to look around have asked to come back... Agencies do not seem to be taking on extra girls for the time being... Arguably, companies like this, with going rates around £2,000 plus fringe benefits...

K SHOES LIMITED Preliminary Results Profits. At £2,256,615 pre-tax profits for the full year were won on 1973 (£2,780,624), but the second half shows an improvement over both the second half of 1973 and the first half 1974...

Business appointments Conoco North Sea elects executive vice-president Mr G. J. Maier has been appointed executive vice-president of Conoco North Sea...

Wood Hall's record profits a response to 'the changing situation' STRONG LIQUIDITY/ASSET POSITION In 1974, for the seventh year running, Wood Hall showed a good increase (£1,045 million) in the pre-tax group profits and set new record profits of £3,381 million...

SCAPA GROUP INTERIM REPORT Half year to 30th September 1974 1973 Turnover 15,384 10,867 Profit before taxation 3,100 1,767 Taxation 1,467 812 Interim Dividend 1.7p 1.47p

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

TCL likely to maintain profit levels

By Andrew Wilson. Mining Correspondent. Barlow Rand's 59 per cent-owned subsidiary, Transvaal Consolidated Land, is looking for maintained profits and dividends in the current year with further improvements in 1976.

Encouraging outlook for MTD Mangula

A generally bullish forecast for the current year at MTD (Mangula) is the dominant theme of the deputy chairman's statement. While 1974 is expected to improve in respect of a quite exceptional year, the strength of the copper price in the first six months, the production outlook of the Mangula mines and the Meris group is encouraging.

Wankie losing money

In the first two months of the current year, Wankie Colliery made a loss of R250,000 which by the end of November had risen to R300,000 despite an increase in coal and coke prices at the beginning of the month.

LITTLE HAVEN FARMS

Pre-tax profit rose from £10,000 to £15,000 in the first half to September 30, but small overall loss expected for full year.

More share prices

The following companies will be added to the London and Regional Shares Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News:

The Times Share Indices

Table showing share indices for various sectors like Industrial, Commercial & Industrial, and Financial.

Brokers' views

A round-up of stockbroking opinion on the economic outlook suggests that the dire prophecies of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research are not without some support from inside the City.

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Table listing various fixed interest stocks with their prices and yields.

Wall Street

New York, Dec 6.—Reacting to a tide of unfavourable news, the New York stock market tumbled to its second straight sharp loss today.

Canadian Prices

Table listing Canadian prices for various commodities and goods.

NY silver closes 6 cents down

New York, Dec 6.—COMEX SILVER futures closed 6 cents down at 30.4 cents a pound when trading was suspended.

Bank Base Rates

Table showing bank base rates for Barclays Bank, FNC, and other institutions.

Freight report

Persian Gulf tanker rates dropped to their lowest levels since early 1972. Not even at the height of the oil crisis last year did premiums sink to the Worldscale 35 (\$3.62 a ton) paid to a vic by Mobil on Friday.

Terry Byland

Costs vary so much from tank to tank that average lay out points are impossible to compile. Already some 2 million tons of small oilers are lying redundant but so far no prices have withdrawn from the market.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

Table showing unit trust prices and their changes over the week.

Offshore and International

Table listing offshore and international unit trusts.

Insurance Bonds and Funds

Table listing insurance bonds and funds.

Talbex remains 'sound' in spite of money-lending and other losses

By Ralph Holder. Much of Mr Stanley Lum's, the chairman's, report and speech on the Talbex Group, as might be expected, dwells on the affairs of Dorchester, the finance and mortgage offshoot of the group. It was mainly the provisions of some £400,000 for "doubtful loans and advances" by Dorchester that pulled Talbex down to a pre-tax loss for the year ended last July.

Stebbing as chairman in March, says that the directors of Talbex at Dorchester will continue to take such action as they consider best for the company. The accounts of Dorchester and three loss-making offshoots are qualified by the auditors, Messrs Lubbock, Fine, of London, who have told the board that they do not wish to stay on after the annual meeting on December 30.

On Dorchester the auditors state that the books and records do not adequately explain certain transactions in connection with the loans and advances detailed in Note 9 to the accounts. They have been able to satisfy themselves the accounts show a true fair view of the results (to £402,000) for the year, or the balance-sheet shows a view of the state of Dorchester at that date.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Table showing Eurobond prices, yields, and premiums for various countries and maturities.

Table showing Trans Euro Pipeline (DM) and other international financial data.

Advertisement for Bank Base Rates, listing various banks and their rates.

Advertisement for NY silver, discussing market trends and prices.

Advertisement for Insurance Bonds and Funds, listing various investment options.

Advertisement for Offshore and International unit trusts, listing various global investment funds.

هذا هو الأصل

ANSOLINE 19 Upper Brook Street, London W1Y 2HS. Let Ansolone answer your phone RING ANYTIME 01-629 9232

Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization & week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin Today. Dealings End Dec 23. 5 Contango Day, Dec 24. Settlement Day, Jan 7. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days. (Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Main table of stock exchange prices with columns for Stock, Price, Change, Green Div, and various market indicators. Includes sections for ISH FUNDS, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, MINES, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, PROPERTY, RUBBER, and FINANCIAL TRUSTS.

HEALEY & BAKER SURVEYORS VALUERS AND AUCTIONEERS OF REAL ESTATE. Established 1820 in London. 29 St. George Street, Hanover Square, London W1A 3BG 01-629 8252

AND DISCOUNTS. List of various financial instruments and their prices.

AND DISTILLERIES. List of distillery companies and their stock prices.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS. List of financial trust companies and their stock prices.

RUBBER. List of rubber companies and their stock prices.

PROPERTY. List of property-related companies and their stock prices.

Additional market data and notes at the bottom of the page.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR OFFICES AND SERVICE INDUSTRIES UP TO 5 YEARS RENT-FREE Are high office costs in London and the South East stifling your business?

QUEENS GATE/JAY MEWS, S.W.7 FRENCH ISLAND PREMISES SUITABLE FOR RESIDENTIAL/INSTITUTIONAL USE

EAST LONDON (close City) SINGLE STOREY FACTORY with OFFICES 51,400 sq. ft. plus extensive open land TO BE LET (May Divide)

FULHAM, S.W.6 VAUXHALL, S.E.11 sq. 9,000 ft. sq. 5,300 ft. FACTORY TO LET

OULTON BROAD, LOWESTOFT FACTORY/WAREHOUSE DEVELOPMENT 5/20,000 sq. ft. UNITS TO LET

Within 2 1/2 miles Manchester City Centre FOR SALE EXTENSIVE SINGLE STOREY INDUSTRIAL PREMISES

BUSINESS FOR SALE PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING COMPANY FOR SALE

OFFICES MAYFAIR FRINGE FROM 3,000-16,500 SQ. FT.

HANOVER SQUARE 16,100 sq. ft. Superior air-conditioned office

BEAUCHAMP PLACE KNIGHTSBRIDGE Lease for sale, 600 sq. ft.

CRAWFORD MANLEY REGATE (6 miles Gatwick) Job path to the world

COUNTRY PROPERTIES AYOT ST. LAWRENCE HERTFORDSHIRE Attractive semi-detached cottage

COUNTRY FLATS HOUSEKEEPER FOR FRENCH RIVIERA

LONDON AND SUBURBAN HEMEL HEMPSTEAD Commodious modern detached house

COMFORTABLE CHELSEA HOUSE Lovely family home on 3 floors

GEORGIAN WATERFRONT Period elegance with all modern conveniences

CLERICAL ADMIN ON BEAUTY MAGAZINE Nice general spot for well organized woman

FOLLOW THE FLEET! Fine chance for intelligent clerical assistant

RECEPTIONIST/ GIRL FRIDAY for small informal DESIGN GROUP

LONDON FLATS Gloucester Terrace, W.2 1st floor luxury flat

63 THE CHASE, S.W.4 Superior 2 bed ground floor maisonette

MAYFAIR, S.W.1 - Stone new 2 bed private flat

MUST BE SOLD - S.W.10. Only £14,750 for this superb 3 bed house

ONLY £2,500 for 1 or 2 bed flats. Excellent location

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE in village - period double bed room

RURAL SHERBORNE - yet close to town. Fully furnished home

WARWICKSHIRE - clean, fully furnished family home

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS HOUSEKEEPER/MOTHER'S HELP

MOTHERS HELP English speaking single lady for housework

Secretarial and General Appointments also on page 23 GENERAL ASSISTANT TO BOOK SALES DEVELOPMENT MANAGER

PRODUCTION EDITOR for SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHERS

Credit Control Clerk to £2,500

WEDGWOOD - GERED Require intelligent girls to sell China

HEAD MATRON required January, boys' boarding school

INTERIOR DESIGN CONSULTANTS need an experienced P.A. SECRETARY

DESIGN STUDIO Every opportunity to meet clients and become a part of all their projects

MEDIA £2,000 PLUS One of the most Ad. Agencies in London

KEEP IN TRAINING! Interesting post for an experienced Secretary

LITERARY AGENT in South Kensington, whose clients cover the range from children's books

USE YOUR INITIATIVE! Senior coordinator at big. Knightbridge

EXHIBITION WANTED - lady who can press information in this field

SECRETARY P.A. experienced. Miss. 25-35 years

TEACHER OF TYPING/RECEPTIONIST - 600 General Appointments

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REGENT STREET Approx. 5,770 sq. ft. (might divide) REFURBISHED OFFICES TO LET

Sheffield Steel City House 2,900 sq. ft. To Let

Richardson, Heard & Co Eadon, Lockwood & Riddle

SMALLER BUSINESS PREMISES FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSES

PROPERTY ABROAD YOUR PLACE IN THE SUN

SECRETARIAL DON'T GET YOUR LINES CROSSED

Richardson, Heard & Co Eadon, Lockwood & Riddle

arial and General Appointments in page 21

SECRETARIAL
\$2500+
reasonable, well-educated career secretary (25-30) to assist a busy partner in world-wide profession in the City (near Liverpool Street Station).

TELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND Christmas College Leavers

Academic, Welfare and Charitable organizations are recruiting educated young women as Secretarial Assistants.

SECRETARY FOR DOCTOR
Senior Spot at Major Publishers
Circulation and sales director at major publishing house.

AT OPENING IN ADVERTISING & P.R.
Assistant Secretary
Assistant Secretary with 10 years experience in advertising and public relations.

SECRETARY with 10 years experience in advertising and public relations.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST for major advertising agency.

PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS
Full P.A. duties including travel arrangements, administration and client contact.

roadcasting

for a laugh? Try Dougal first as the Magic Roundabout returns (BBC1 5.40).

Table with 2 columns: Program Name, Time Slot. Includes BBC 2, Granada, and other channels.

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GRADUATE SECRETARY
£2,600 at 23-26
YOURSELF: Degree/H.N.D. background in Business Studies/Maths/Economics.

CONFERENCE ASSISTANT
22 or over, to work in busy office organizing conferences, meetings, visits and social events for professional institution in Westminster.

TRILINGUAL SECRETARY
For the President of American Co. in Richmond, Surrey. Fluent German and French.

ADVERTISING
Top Ad Agency seeks PA in TV Administration.

JAYGAR CAREERS
750 6148/9

22,400 PLUS MAYFAIR
Secretary required to work for Personnel Manager.

GRADUATES with excellent secretarial background for temporary office work.

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST for major advertising agency.

PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

That's Keystone

roadcasting

Table with 2 columns: Program Name, Time Slot. Includes Thames, Southern, and other channels.

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SECRETARIAL
Only the present is terrifying because it cannot be changed

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
W.C.1
2 mature and conscientious Secretaries.

Mature Audio Secretary
needed to look after office of finance company in City.

MARKETING AND ADVERTISING MAN
of hard copy promotion.

MONICA GROVE & ASSOCIATES
22 Exmouth Rd. (opp. 22 Exmouth Rd.)

SECRETARY/P.A.
required for Managing Director of international company.

INTERNET IN PEOPLE? Attractive P.A./Secretary.

COLLEGE LEAVING SEC. Here's a chance to work for the manager of a large school.

SECRETARY for M.D. P.R. company.

ATTRACTIVE SECRETARY, 20ish, in W.19. Agency negotiable.

YOUNG COMMERCIAL Solicitor in International Law firm in City.

MATURITY IS ESSENTIAL in this job for a publishing company.

ORBERMAN MOTHER-TONGUE. (German) mother-tongue in a big advantage.

PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

SECRETARIAL
TEMPORARY SECRETARIES
area's hard to find at the moment.

Senior Private Secretary
The Divisional Manager responsible for administration.

RED CROSS SECRETARY (21-25)
for the Director of department advising Red Cross Branches.

LEGAL SECRETARIES ALANGATE
£1,450-£1,600

ENGLISH/GERMAN SPEAKING SECRETARY
for 33-37 year old Managing Director.

INTERNATIONAL FLAVOUR. Get a taste of the international.

INTERNET IN PEOPLE? Attractive P.A./Secretary.

COLLEGE LEAVING SEC. Here's a chance to work for the manager of a large school.

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ORBERMAN MOTHER-TONGUE. (German) mother-tongue in a big advantage.

PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

MOTOR CARS
1974 L.W.B. Daimler Sovereign 4.2 auto
Air conditioning, electric lock-up doors.

FERRARI DINO
308GT4 2+2
8 WEEKS OLD
Finished in Federal red with black leather interior.

MERCEDES BENZ SL300 AUTO
£5,500
Finished in metallic silver.

1973 MERCEDES BENZ 280CE
Finished in gleaming white.

ECONOMY CARS
MINI SALOON, 32,000 miles, 1000 cc. 4 door.

THE ULTIMATE IN COMFORT
1972 Lincoln Continental.

CHIPSTEAD OF KENSINGTON
FOR YOU NEW MERCEDES-BENZ NEW ALFA ROMEO NEW BMW NEW LANCIA

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY
ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM VJ. 1968. 2000 cc. 6 cylinder.

ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW
1968. 6000 cc. 6 cylinder.

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1968. 6000 cc. 6 cylinder.

ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW
1968. 6000 cc. 6 cylinder.

PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

SITUATIONS WANTED
MADRY SECRETARY, 21, seeks environmental challenge.

EXECUTIVE FLAT SHARERS. The Balgownie, 125 Ebury St.

KINGSTON FAMILY HOUSE. Single room and breakfast.

ROBBINS OF PUTNEY. 1972 Lincoln Continental.

THE ULTIMATE IN COMFORT. 1972 Lincoln Continental.

CHIPSTEAD OF KENSINGTON. FOR YOU NEW MERCEDES-BENZ.

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY. ROLLS-ROYCE PHANTOM VJ.

ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW. 1968. 6000 cc. 6 cylinder.

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PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

FURNISHED PROPERTY
FERRIER & DAVIES. 81, 83 & 85 Beachamp Place.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS
BAKER STREET, No. Park. 7th floor.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE APARTMENTS. BAKER STREET, No. Park.

WANTED. Mr. B. English businessman recently returned from overseas.

Around Town Flats. 130 Roland Park Ave., W.11.

RENTALS. May we appeal to all owners of furnished property.

LANDLORDS. May we appeal to all owners of furnished property.

REGENCY HOUSE N.W.1. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Mr. B. English businessman.

REGENCY HOUSE N.W.1. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

REGENCY HOUSE N.W.1. 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

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PA/SECRETARY £2,850 + 5% BONUS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SPORT AND RECREATION

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS



To place an advertisement in any of these categories tel: 01-837 3311

Manchester office: (061 334 1234)

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Business Sales 10
Business Situations 10
Domestic Situations 10
Educational 10
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General 10
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Public Notices 20 and 22
Real Estate 20 and 24
Seasonal and General 21 and 22
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Boa No. replies should be addressed to: The Times, New Printing House, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1R 5AH

Deadline for cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 10.00 am on the day of publication. For cancellations and alterations to copy (except for proofed advertisements) is 10.00 am on the day of publication.

BIRTHS

December 7th at St. Thomas's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John G. ...

MARRIAGES

On December 7th at St. ... the Rev. Canon ...

DEATHS

BAILIE, Mr. ... On December 8th at ...

DEATHS

CHILDS, Mrs. ... On December 8th at ...

DEATHS

RUST, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

SMITH, Mr. ... On December 4th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

DEATHS

WATSON, Mr. ... On December 7th at ...

WRITE YOURSELF A LITTLE HAPPINESS

It's really quite easy... take your cheque book... describe the initials N.M.S.M.C. thereon...

GETTING TO KNOW THE GRAIL

Three opportunities in 1975 to share the life and work of the Grail society...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

Come Journey to the Past with Sovereign and Make It Last

WE'RE NO. 1

LOWEST RELIABLE DISCOUNT SCHEDULED AIRFARES

WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION

45 Regent Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1

SKY-SKI-SKI-SKI

SKI-SKI-SKI-SKI SKI AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

FOR SALE AND WANTED

THE COURT RESTAURANT, Wycombe, Bucks. Tel: 0494 2114

CARPETS EXHIBITION

Ideal Home/Olympia/Film Hall. Millions worth of new carpets...

IN MEMORIAM

ARCHER, PAT. On 7th December 1974, aged 78 years...

LET'S CONQUER CANCER

Let's conquer cancer in the year 2000. Join the Cancer Research Campaign...

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN

Table of air fares for January to March 1975...

FLY: IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE!

Cost approved fares by Air Europe, Air France, British Airways...

FARE BARGAIN

ETHIOPIA RETURN £155, KENYA RETURN £155, SOUTH AFRICA £180

ACROSS AFRICA

MAJOR AIR SERVICES: AIR ALGERIA, AIR ANGOLA, AIR BURUNDI...

GENEVA FROM £35

Every weekend from Geneva to London, Paris, Rome, Athens...

UK HOLIDAYS

SCOTLAND, LAKE DISTRICT, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Devon...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WINTER FLIGHT TRAVELS, ESCORT FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK, PARIS, BRISBANE...

TICKETS TO MOST DESTINATIONS

incl. Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.

COURMAYEUR

Went to the lake a good holiday in the Courmayeur...

ANTIQUES

18th & 19th Century, and other fine furniture and Persian rugs...

WINE COOLER

Grandfather Clock, 18th & 19th Century, and other fine furniture...

WINE COOLER

Grandfather Clock, 18th & 19th Century, and other fine furniture...

CHRISTMAS AWAY

BRITISH SEASIDE, 10th Dec. Rent your holiday home...

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WINTER FLIGHT TRAVELS, ESCORT FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK, PARIS, BRISBANE...

CHRISTMAS AWAY

BRITISH SEASIDE, 10th Dec. Rent your holiday home...

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CHRISTMAS AWAY

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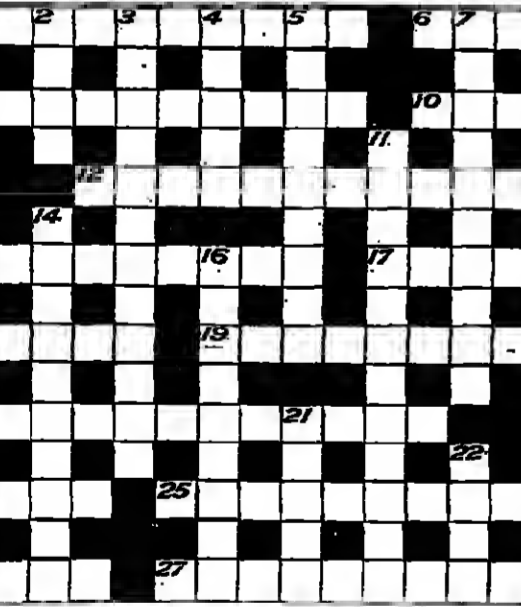
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

WINTER FLIGHT TRAVELS, ESCORT FLIGHTS TO NEW YORK, PARIS, BRISBANE...

CHRISTMAS AWAY

BRITISH SEASIDE, 10th Dec. Rent your holiday home...

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 13,863



Dec. 25 will be like Dec. 9

... desperately short of food in Kerala and other disaster-stricken areas. A volunteer worker writes: 'They too were grey and looked very old, of course mainly due to anxiety and starvation.'

Send 365 days of happiness. For £5 the cost of a small turkey, you can provide a few ounces of rice each day for a year to supplement the diet of our desperately hungry old man or woman.

£10 enables volunteers to provide daily meals and urgently needed medical aid for a group of needy old people for several weeks.

£25 will send vital supplementary food and medical aid to a small community for two months.

- ACROSS 1 Brown's come outside, floods it hard to hear (10). 2 Care to amend the measure? (4). 3 Agreeing to run together (10). 4 About the last form of worship (4). 5 Sightseer taking the round trip (5-7). 6 Make up for lost time, if time is money (8). 7 Part of Venice's Rialto, to more precise (5). 8 Tony Walker's recommended device (5). 9 Work is play to them (9). 10 Passwords for shop assistants (7). 11 'Empty' describes this poet's own metamorphosis (4). 12 Does this call for treatment by a faith-healer? (10). 13 The mark of Paris, the cad (4). 14 They're assumed for dramatic effect (5, 5). 15 DOWN 1 Prepare gun to shoot this pleasant? (4). 2 Source of wealth is not yours (4). 3 They're would, on balance, prove successful (12). 4 Clean up the undergrowth? (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 13,863

Help the Aged's work extends to 44 countries where old people are in dire need.

Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybury-King, Help the Aged, Room T7, 8 Denman Street, London W1A 2AP.

Ring 01-837 3311 Business Ring 01-287 9161 and find help - fast.